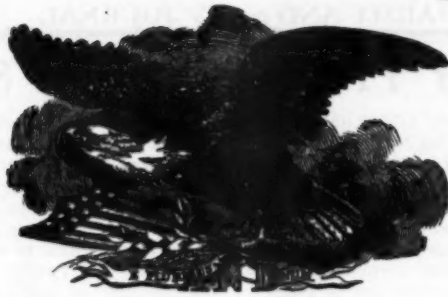


ARMY



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The War Program

KEEPING THE FLEET SEAWORTHY
BY VICE ADMIRAL F. J. HORNE
Vice Chief of Naval Operations

SEVERAL times a week, an enthusiastic crowd sees a new U. S. warship launched at some shipyard. As the champagne bottle shatters over the bow and the huge hull slides down the ways, cheers burst from every throat. And well should the spectators be jubilant, for they know that before long a new fighting ship will join America's forces afloat. But this is only half the story. It is not enough to build a fighting ship; she must be kept fighting as well.

Keeping her vast fleet seaworthy—maintaining the ships at peak efficiency at all times and returning them to their duties in the shortest possible time whenever they sustain damage in battle—is one of the Navy's largest jobs. It involves a gigantic investment in facilities both ashore and afloat. It is also a complex job. It includes the problem of the installation of new equipment and changes in old. Improvements in existing machinery and equipment are constantly being made, and these improvements are naturally incorporated in the older ships whenever possible.

In addition, the job of keeping the fleet seaworthy in wartime includes the problem of making major repairs on ships severely damaged in battle. In the present global conflict, we are fighting on all seven seas. That means that every ship must be used to the utmost. When one is damaged, it must be repaired and returned to the fight in the shortest possible time.

To accomplish all these tasks, the Navy needs a great variety of facilities. The largest and most comprehensive of these are the Navy Yard on both our coasts, which are equipped completely for building, maintenance and repair alike. They can make any kind of repairs. They have every conceivable type of equipment, from mammoth dry-docks to fine tools for adjusting delicate instruments. They not only have on hand every imaginable spare part for replacement, but their ultra-modern machine shops are capable of turning out many parts not actually in stock. They include a wide variety of shops within their walls—foundries, welding shops, tooling shops, carpenter shops, paint shops, instrument shops, and many, many others. The U. S. Navy Yards, in short, are a huge industry in themselves—an industry devoted solely to keeping America's first line of battle at peak efficiency.

But Navy Yards are not enough. Unfortunately, today's wars are not fought just off-shore, where our ships could run swiftly into Philadelphia or Norfolk or San Diego for repairs. World War II is being waged in the Arctic waters around Iceland, in the South Pacific around the Solomons, in Aleutian waters and Caribbean waters and Mediterranean waters. Warships, fighting the war day and night, cannot take time to come half-way around the world whenever they twist an engine-shaft or sustain a bomb-hit. So the Navy must take its repair facilities

(Please turn to Page 419)

Rush Bill to Continue Payments to Missing

With the end of 12 months approaching so that certain missing personnel of the armed forces must soon be declared "dead" insofar as continuation of their pay is concerned, the Congress speeded action this week on legislation to amend the Missing Person's Act of 7 March 1942.

Primary purpose of the bills H. R. 7844 and S. 2017, is to permit allotments of pay for the support of dependents or for the payment of insurance premiums to continue beyond a period of 12 months from the commencement of absence, when the missing person may reasonably be presumed to be living.

The present act permits allotments of pay to be made to the dependents of missing service personnel for 12 months, then, unless there is acceptable evidence that the man is alive, the payments must be stopped and the 6 months' death gratuity paid.

At the time the law was passed it was thought that all nations would adhere to the Geneva covenant and report promptly the names of prisoners. Japan has not done so in many instances, and many persons, presumed to be prisoners, have been in Japanese hands for nearly 12 months.

H. R. 7844 was reported by the House Naval Affairs Committee this week and promptly passed by the House by unanimous consent. S. 2017 was reported earlier in the week by the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, but has not yet been acted on by the Senate. When the Senate takes up the bill, it now will have before it H. R. 7844.

In addition to extending the period during which pay may be continued, the legislation will also:

Eliminate the requirements that the 6 months' death gratuity be balanced against payments made during the man's absence, if the man is later shown to be alive;

Provide that allotments may be made up to the amount of the total due to the man under the regulations of the department concerned, and to thereby eliminate a conflict of statement within the present wording of section 3 of the act; and

Permit the head of the department concerned, in accordance with the circumstances in each case, to continue the man in a missing status or to make a finding of death which finding shall serve to determine the date of death for the purpose of this Act, and may also serve as proof of death and date of death for other government agencies which administer benefits dependent upon death.

Army Nominations Confirmed

The Senate has confirmed the nominations for promotion and transfer in the Regular Army printed on page 388 of the 5 Dec. issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Navy Nominations Confirmed

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of Capt. George H. Fort and Capt. Morton L. Deyo to be temporary rear admirals in the Navy.

Army Officers Uniforms

An Army officer may wear either the long or short overcoat, at his own discretion, and commanding officers may not require the purchase or wearing of one at the exclusion of the other, the War Department holds in an amendment issued to Army Regulations this week.

Changes No. 8 to AR 600-40, just issued, makes paragraph 26b read as follows: "Overcoat.—Either the overcoat, wool, long, or the overcoat, wool, short, is standard at the option of the individual officer under all conditions. Commanding officers will neither require the purchase nor prescribe the wearing of either coat to the exclusion of the other."

Also issued this week was changes No. 6 to AR 600-35 "Personnel, prescribed (Please turn to Page 416)

Dental Rear Admiral

Legislation creating the rank of rear admiral in the Navy Dental Corps was unanimously reported this week by the House Naval Affairs Committee and passed by the House.

The committee, however, amended the Senate bill, S. 2769, to specify that only one officer of the Dental Corps, exclusive of any possible additional numbers, should hold permanent rank of rear admiral at one time.

Although there are no permanent promotions in the Navy at the present time, since the bill creates the rank of rear admiral, Dental Corps, there will be authority for temporary promotion of a dental surgeon to flag rank.

Pointing out that the number of line rear admirals is set at one per cent of line officers and the number of staff rear admirals is about one-half of one per cent of the number of officers in the staff corps, the committee stated:

"With the number of dental officers in the Regular Navy now in the neighborhood of 470, the committee is strongly of the opinion that the Dental Corps is entitled to at least one rear admiral and therefore recommends, unanimously, the passage of this proposed legislation.

"The bill does not change the relation of the Dental Corps to the Medical Department of the Navy," the committee continued. "It merely gives dental officers an opportunity for promotion to the rank of rear admiral.

"The committee feels that it would be a recognition of the important contribution made by dental officers of the Navy to authorize the rank of rear admiral in the Dental Corps, and recommends unanimously, therefore, that the bill be enacted."

Enter Gifts Duty Free

The President this week approved legislation, H. R. 7792, which permits service personnel serving outside continental United States to send gifts into the United States free of duty provided value of the

Broaden Power to Give Oaths

The House this week approved and sent to the President the bill, S. 2619, increasing the number of officers in the Army of the United States empowered to administer oaths, both for the administration of Army affairs and for the convenience of personnel.

President Signs Army Uniform Allowance Act

The President late last week approved legislation increasing the Army's uniform allowance from \$150 to \$250 and broadening the group of personnel who receive uniform gratuities.

Approval of the act, H. R. 7768, came despite a Budget Bureau recommendation that the allowance remain at \$150.

The \$250 figure is the same as that paid to officers of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

The extension of the uniform allowance to National Guard officers, to warrant officers and to certain other groups not now covered by uniform-allowance legislation had Budget endorsement.

The Finance Department is preparing regulations to govern disbursements.

Text of the new act follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Act of 14 May 1940 (54 Stat. 212), the Act of 9 March 1942 (Public Law 492, Seventy-seventh Congress), and any provision of any other law authorizing the payment of a uniform allowance to any person upon being appointed a commissioned or warrant officer in any component of the Army of the United States, are hereby repealed, but any payments heretofore made pursuant thereto, if otherwise correct, are hereby validated.

Sec. 2. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, an allowance of \$250 for uniforms and equipment is hereby authorized to be paid to the following personnel of the Army of the United States or any component thereof:

(a) Any person on active duty on 3 April 1939, or thereafter accepted for active duty, in the grade of second lieutenant, first lieutenant, or captain, and entitled to the pay of the first, second, or third pay periods on 3 April 1939, or at the time of such acceptance for active duty; and

(b) Any person on active duty on 3 April 1939, or thereafter accepted for active duty, in any temporary or permanent grade of warrant officer (including any person appointed flight officer), except that of a chief warrant officer entitled to receive the base pay and allowances provided for officers of the fourth pay period.

Sec. 3. (a) The uniform allowance authorized in section 2 hereof shall not be paid more than once to any person without regard to appointment in or promotion to a grade for which the allowance is authorized.

(b) Any uniform allowance heretofore paid under the provisions of the Act of 14 May 1940 (54 Stat. 212), the Act of 9 March 1942 (Public Law 492, Seventy-seventh Congress), section 4 of the Act of 3 June 1941 (Public Law 97, Seventy-seventh Congress), or section 6 of the Act of 8 July 1942 (Public Law 658, Seventy-seventh Congress), to any person entitled to a uniform allowance under this Act, shall be deducted from the allowance payable under section 2 hereof and only the difference paid to the person entitled thereto. The certificates of officers or warrant officers, including flight officers, of the Army of the United States relating to facts regarding payments received under the Acts herein cited shall be accepted as supporting such facts as stated without the necessity of other supporting evidence.

(c) The uniform allowance authorized in section 2 hereof shall not be paid to any graduate of the United States Military Academy.

Sec. 4. The uniform allowance authorized by this Act shall be payable only to persons now serving on active duty in the Army of the United States or who hereafter serve on active duty therein at any time during the period of the wars in which the United States is now engaged and for six months thereafter.

Aftermath of Pearl Harbor Proves Fighting Strength of United States

EDITORIAL comment on the Navy's statement giving many additional details of the Pearl Harbor debacle is almost universal in thanking Navy officials for making it public, yet there runs throughout these editorials a condemnation of the Army and Navy leaders in Hawaii for allowing such an occurrence to take place.

For instance, the *Chicago Tribune* does not fail to take note of the differences in statements issued by Secretary of the Navy Knox and Presidential Secretary Early, which might have been interpreted as minimizing the attack by the Japanese, and the so far disclosed facts in the case. It says: "The actual account of what happened on 7 Dec. in the Hawaiian area will make every American sick at heart," but later the same editorial declares:

"The one point of reassurance about the Navy's present statement is its revelation that 'salvage and repair accomplishments have exceeded the most hopeful expectations' . . . The extent of this salvage, and of new construction, making our Navy stronger today even than it was before the Pearl Harbor disaster, is not only immensely reassuring in itself; it is one more evidence of the unparalleled strength, productivity and resourcefulness of America. It is these that justify our faith in ultimate victory."

Says the *Norfolk Pilot*: "No officer or man of Navy or Army, no American fighter on duty in any land, no American man or woman in any responsibility of protection, down to the last plane spotter on a lonely hill-top, should ever forget the profound tragedy of that terrible failure to be on guard."

After excoriating Rear Adm. Husband E. Kimmel and Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short for woeful "dereliction of duty," in which "they might easily have lost the war and American freedom by their negligence in a critical hour," the *Dayton Journal-Herald* says:

"The fact that much of the fleet was saved and that the Japanese advance was slowed up until it could be checked short of Australia, however, reflects greater glory on the officers and men who sweated and bled and died that morning to save what they could out of disaster. It was not their fault that they were caught off guard, but they arose magnificently to feats over and beyond the call of duty as they managed to thwart the enemy's attempt to win the war with one fell blow."

The *New York Daily News* sees in the story of details of this battle many

lessons, one of the principal ones being that our Army and Navy chieftains in Hawaii were caught miserably off-guard, but it contends that it was no military crime for Japan to attack us as she did, adding:

"But the Japs committed a military crime in not following through from their crippling triumph over us. Apparently they didn't foresee how successful they would be and therefore didn't bring up a big battleship and transport invasion force to storm into Hawaii in the wake of the air attack. They seem to have planned only to weaken our Pacific Fleet so that it could not keep them from proceeding with the conquest of the Philippines, Malaya and the South Seas. . . ."

"Had they followed through with an invasion force, they could almost certainly have conquered Hawaii, thereby breaking the backbone of our mid-Pacific defense line and throwing us back to our own Pacific Coast."

And says *The Cedar Rapids Gazette*: "It is a reminder of the terrible cost of smugness, an unforgettable warning that freedom rests on eternal vigilance."

Reviewing the past year with its mind always on Pearl Harbor, the *Philadelphia Inquirer* declares: "It has been a year marked by many losses and discouragements for the United States and her gallant allies. But there is not the slightest question that now, after costly defeats and disillusionments, the United Nations are beginning to strike back, on a global front and with rapidly increasing power, at the cutthroat enemies who seek our destruction."

"Tragic as the fact is, it took the Pearl Harbor disaster to awaken this great nation to a full sense of its peril. We have had our share of blunders and muddles, bottlenecks, shortages, strikes and heartbreaking delays."

"We must yet get the rationing of scarce essentials down to a practical basis, with a minimum of hoarding by the greedy and a minimum of chiseling by the thoughtless. We have yet to insure an uninterrupted flow of war materials by sternly prohibiting strikes and slow-downs that retard production."

"But we are on our way. Let us not look for a quick and easy victory. Let us, instead, take the view that we have a long, hard fight ahead. We dare not be complacent, over-optimistic, over-confident. We must be strong. We must be bold. We must fight and work. In that way, and that way only, we can make sure of the earliest possible victory over the murderous Axis."

"United States at War"

First copies of the "United States at War" volume, issued by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL this week, won wide acclaim in civilian as well as military and naval circles.

Many of the 117 articles contained in its 182 pages were given nation-wide publicity by the news services and daily press. Particularly was this true of the letter from President Roosevelt which sounds the key-note of the volume made up of articles from the Vice President, members of the cabinet, heads of the various war emergency organizations, and chiefs of the arms, services, and bureaus of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

Senator David I. Walsh, Chairman, Senate Naval Affairs Committee, stated, "The 7 Dec. issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is a superb piece of newspaper work. It is an invaluable compilation of information and facts relating to the war. Its historic value will increase with the years. The publisher and staff of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL are to be congratulated."

Representative J. Buell Snyder, Chairman, Military Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, declared, "It's a dandy edition. It is most appropriate at this time that such a splendid edition be distributed widely, for it shows that the different units in the nation's war effort are not only exceeding all expectations in production, but that they are functioning more harmoniously than is generally imagined by those who choose to look at the negative side of the big picture."

Students Hear General Nolan

The importance of military intelligence and the vital part the work of the Intelligence branch of the Army's General Staff plays in deciding the outcome of battles were described to the student officers and staff of The Judge Advocate General's School recently in Hutchins Hall by Maj. Gen. D. E. Nolan, USA-Ret., who was in charge of Military Intelligence for the American Expeditionary Forces during the last World War.

General Nolan described the military campaign along the Western Front which preceded the Armistice on 11 Nov. 1918. General Nolan stressed the fact that 1,700,000 American troops were shipped abroad between 1 April and 1 Nov. 1918, and it was these troops which discounted the German superiority in rifle strength along the Western Front and swung the balance over to the Allied side. The immense task of organizing the Intelligence

Branch of the AEF also was described by General Nolan.

The bulk of General Nolan's talk was devoted to two important aspects of the Intelligence service work: (1) The use of codes and ciphers in transmitting messages and the breaking of codes used by the enemy, and (2) obtaining information from prisoners and captured documents. He related many interesting instances in which the decoding of German messages provided information of great military value. In all wars, he asserted, the principal source of information has been enemy prisoners. Americans who were best suited for the task of questioning prisoners were those who had been educated in Germany or who had business or professional experience in that country, General Nolan said.

In closing, General Nolan said the Intelligence Division in France during the last war owed a great debt to the American combat units who were so successful in capturing German prisoners and at the same time lost a minimum number of prisoners during German counter-attacks.

General Nolan was introduced by Col. Edward H. Young, commandant of The Judge Advocate General's School.

Return Men's Deposits

The House this week approved legislation, S. 2353, which permits the Secretary of War at his discretion to return the deposits of enlisted men before their final discharge. The bill was asked by the Army to permit financial relief to be extended to some enlisted men who had incurred obligations with the expectation of being discharged and receiving their deposits, but whose enlistments were extended by the war.

A House amendment restricts the life of the bill to the duration of the war.

The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Col. John R. Francis, Inf., USA, largely responsible for establishment of the ferrying service across the Himalayas, awarded the Purple Heart.

Capt. J. P. Whitney, USN, recently named commander of the Naval Air Transport Service.

Capt. John H. Dillon, USMCR, efficient and courteous confidential assistant to Secretary of the Navy Knox, promoted to major.

Manpower and the Services

President Roosevelt's action in turning over to Manpower Director McNutt all selective service, will vastly change the personnel procurement for the armed forces.

In the future there will be no volunteer enlistments for the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, except for men over 38 who are not essential to defense in their civilian occupations. Commis-sions, however, are not affected.

Concerning the discharge of men over 38, the War Department announced:

Army Discharges

"The War Department announced today that effective at once and until further notice the acceptance for induction for the Army of men who are 38 years of age and over is suspended. It may be necessary to waive this suspension from time to time in order for the Army to obtain skilled men not otherwise available, but if this becomes necessary every effort will be made to secure the required men from other than essential war industries or occupations."

"At the same time it was announced that certain enlisted men now in the Army who by reason of age, (38 years of age and over), are unable to satisfactorily perform military service but who are qualified to assist the national war effort, may be honorably discharged from the Army in accordance with the following provisions:

"a. The soldier has voluntarily requested discharge in writing to his immediate commanding officer.

"b. The soldier is handicapped by advanced age, 38 years and over, to such an extent that his usefulness to the Army is secondary to that of industry.

"c. The soldier has presented satisfactory evidence that he will be employed in an essential war industry, including agriculture, if he is discharged from the Army."

"Each application for discharge under the above conditions will be considered on its individual merits and no soldier will be discharged unless a suitable trained replacement is present and available."

"The War Department stressed the fact that the provisions for discharge of men 38 years of age and over are subject to revision or revocation at any time and that acceptance of an application for discharge under the above cited conditions will not be considered as a promise to release any individual. Acceptance of an application means merely that the soldier's request will receive consideration. It was emphasized that any discharges from the Army under this plan will be granted in furtherance of the war effort and not as a right of the individual."

"The action by the War Department in suspending induction, as well as authorizing the discharge of certain men in the age group 38 and above, was taken as a result of experience gained during the past three years, which indicate that men 38 years of age and over are in general physically less able to withstand the rigors of present-day combat activities and that many of these men can make a more effective contribution to the war effort in industry rather than in the Army."

Officer Candidates

Concerning officer candidates, the War Department announced as follows:

"Recent restrictions on enlistments in the Army will not abolish the volunteer officer candidate system. As volunteer officer candidates are inducted into the military service through Selective Service processes, the only effect on the program will be that no more volunteer officer candidates who have passed their thirty-eighth birthdays will be eligible under the program. Those registrants over 38 whose inductions as volunteer officer candidates had already been ordered on the effective date of the Executive Order restricting enlistment will be inducted as ordered."

"Selective Service registrants deferred for dependency only are at present eligible to volunteer for induction for the purpose of earning a commission only in one of the combat arms or the technical services. These are Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, Antiaircraft Artillery, Armored Force, Tank Destroyer, Military Police, Corps of Engineers, Signal Corps, Ordnance Department and Chemical Warfare Service."

"Present monthly quotas permit the induction of 3,000 volunteer officer candidates in the United States, 30 in the Hawaiian Department and 20 in the Puerto Rican Department each month, for the aforementioned branches. In addition, within the United States, quotas permit induction of 500 volunteer officer candidates monthly, restricted to Antiaircraft Artillery aspirants, and 400 for the Corps of Engineers."

Navy Program

The Navy Department announcement stated:

"Following the issuance of the President's order banning voluntary enlistment, Rear Admiral Randall Jacobs, Chief of Naval Personnel, today made the following statement:

"The Navy has taken immediate steps to carry out the President's order. Instructions have been dispatched to all Naval Recruiting Stations, Offices of Naval Officer Procurement and Naval Aviation Cadet Selection Boards to stop voluntary enlistments of all men between the ages of 18 and 37 (inclusive)."

"In addition to enlisting men between the ages of 17 and 50, the Navy enlists officer candidates in classes V-1, V-5, V-7, and V-11. In V-1 men are enrolled in accredited colleges and permitted to continue in college for a prescribed period at their own expense. A certain percentage of these men are transferred to V-5 for flight training, or to V-7 for training for deck or engineering duties. In training for deck or engineering duties, Class V-11, men are enlisted pending action on their applications for commissions. In all of these classes the enrollment of men between the ages of 18 and 37 (inclusive) is stopped by the Executive Order."

"The enrollment of Naval officers, except through Classes V-1, V-5, V-7 and V-11, is not affected and Offices of Naval Officer Procurement will continue to receive all applications."

"Meanwhile a study is being conducted to determine the full effect of the Executive Order upon all aspects of the Navy's methods of acquiring personnel."

War Production Report

The War Production Board, in its report on production of war material during October, issued this week, declared "October results are disappointing," though production for the month was three per cent over that of September.

The increase was the lowest monthly increase this year, the board said, and continued: "While it becomes more difficult to keep the rate of increase steady as total output rises, we have not yet reached the point where we can afford so marked a decline in that rate of increase."

A summary of the WPB report follows:

October Highlights

1. Overall production of munitions increased 3 per cent over September, the lowest monthly increase this year.

2. Airplane production was down 5 per cent, due in large part to special factors affecting deliveries.

3. The Government spent \$5,722,000,000 for war purposes in October, an increase of 4.8 per cent, or \$264,000,000, over September.

4. Machine Tool production reached a new high and increased 8.3 per cent over September.

5. Merchant ship production, while 10 per cent lower in October, was nevertheless ahead of schedule.

6. The box score for October production by major categories was:

Planesdown 5%
Ordnanceup 3%
Naval and Army vesselsup 4%
Merchant vesselsdown 10%
Other munitionsup 9%

The increase of 3 per cent in October production compared with a gain of 4 per cent in September, 8 per cent in August, 10 per cent in July, and 12 per cent in June.

The October results are disappointing. While it becomes more difficult to keep the rate of increase steady as total output rises, we have not yet reached the point where we can afford so marked a decline in that rate of increase. The program for the coming year is so large that a vigorous stepping up of the pace of recent months is essential, if our new objectives are to be achieved.

Despite the showing last month, United States production of combat armaments, according to the most reliable estimates obtainable, is currently in excess of all the Axis powers combined.

Present estimates of production of aircraft for all of 1942 indicate that the year's output will be more than three and one-half times that of the previous year.

Production of ordnance—guns, tanks, and ammunition—in 1942 probably will be more than six times that of last year.

Naval ship production this year will be almost three times last year's.

And our output of merchant ships this year will be more than five times as great as in 1941.

More detailed analysis of October production follows:

Airplanes

Although airplane production was down 5 per cent in October, measured on the basis of fixed dollar value, this was due mainly to bunching of plane deliveries on 30 Sept., many of which under normal circumstances would have been delivered in October, and the grouping of plane deliveries on 1 November, many of which also would have been included in October shipments. One large manufacturer reported that weather interfered with his meeting schedules. Flying conditions during the end of October were so bad that test flights were out of the question, and 59 of his planes finished in October were not accepted until 1 Nov.

Had deliveries been spread normally over September, October, and November, October would have shown a sizeable increase in plane production over September.

Despite the decline in overall airplane production, deliveries of several of the most useful types of planes showed increases. The number of navy fighters that rolled off the production lines increased substantially.

Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

No graduation week ceremonies at West Point?

Navy commanders asked to recommend warrants and petty officers for temporary commissions and warrants?

Life insurance regulations for aviation cadets issued by War Department?

Text of new flight officer regulation issued by Army?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot obtain this information from any other source.

Heavy bombers and two-engined fighters also were delivered in larger numbers. Production of one-engine light bombers jumped considerably. . . .

Ordnance

Ordnance continues to present one of the most difficult production problems. Inadequacy in the supply of a number of materials used in guns and tanks has limited output. Production of medium tanks dropped in October, although the output of light tanks climbed. Production of artillery and equipment for tanks rose markedly. In addition, battle experience has demonstrated that the number of spare parts required for tanks and guns is larger than anticipated. Increase in spare part output competes with production of assembled units.

Army and Navy Vessels

Measured on the basis of dollar value of work done on ships in shipyards, production of Army and Navy vessels increased 4 per cent during October. The greatest advance was shown in the construction of minor combat vessels—patrol and escort ships. Landing vessels such as those used in putting troops ashore on the North African Coast, also showed a sharp increase. Production of transports declined in the month.

Merchant Vessels

In October we produced 80 cargo vessels with a total deadweight tonnage of 883,000 tons, compared with 92 vessels with combined tonnage of 1,009,000 tons in September. However, October deliveries were well ahead of schedules, which had been reduced to divert yard facilities for construction of Navy vessels and landing craft. Measured by the dollar value of work put in place on vessels in shipyards, production declined 10 per cent in the month.

Other Munitions

Other munitions, which include all items not mentioned in the four major categories, show a production increase of 9 per cent over September. The chief explanation of this rise lies in the considerable increase over last month's production in the miscellaneous aircraft items, which include engines, parts, and lighter-than-air craft.

Calendar of Legislation

BILLS INTRODUCED

H. R. 7839. Rep. Costello, Calif. Providing that vessels under control of War Shipping Administration shall be named for soldiers, sailors and marines who are killed or die of wounds received in action in present war.

H. R. 7844. Rep. Izak, Calif. Amending missing person's bill. Reported by House Naval Committee; passed by House.

ACTION ON LEGISLATION

S. 2899. Extending jurisdiction of naval courts martial. Reported by Sen. Naval Committee.

H. R. 7242. Clarifying and amending merchant marine laws. Reported by Senate Commerce Committee.

S. 2723. Pay act amendment. Signed by President.

H. R. 6013. Authorizing Army to transfer lands in Hawaii to Territorial government. Signed by President.

H. R. 7768. New Army uniform allowance act. Signed by President.

H. R. 7785. Authorizing officers, agents, special agents and accredited representatives of the Counter-intelligence Corps, Military Intelligence and Naval Intelligence to administer oaths in certain cases. Passed by House.

S. 2798. Empowering authority which orders execution of an Army court martial sentence to suspend such sentence in whole or part at any time. Passed by House; to President.

S. 2891. Rank of National Guard officers. Passed by House; to President.

S. 2268. Permitting Army and Navy to return discharged selectees to points at which they presented themselves to be taken to induction stations, rather than to the induction stations themselves. Passed by House; to President.

S. 2422. Permitting Secretary of War to change titles of West Point professors to conform to changed names of departments. Passed by House; to President.

S. 2619. Broadening power to administer oaths in Army. Passed by House; to President.

S. 2824. Authorizing Silver Star award to persons serving in any capacity with units of Army of U. S. Passed by House; to President.

S. 2852. Authorizing President to confer awards upon persons in allied armed forces or units of such forces. Passed by House; to President.

S. 2353. Permitting return of enlisted men's deposits by Army before final discharge. Passed by House; amended.

S. 2769. Creating rank of rear admiral in Navy Dental Corps. Reported by House Naval Committee; amended; passed by House.

H. R. 7792. Permitting service men to send gifts into United States duty free. Signed by President.

H. R. 7556. Coast and Geodetic Survey temporary promotion act. Signed by President.

H. R. 4167. Providing for the naturalization of certain alien veterans of World War I. Signed by President.

Gen. Arnold Reviews Air Year

While the average person thinks the success of aviation is a matter purely of superiority of flyers and machines, Lt. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Commanding General, Army Air Forces, told his press conference on 8 Dec. that superiority in air combat rests on many factors such as long, intricate training, suitability of candidates, co-ordination of ground and air activities in addition to superior craft and flight personnel.

General Arnold made this conference with newspaper men a sort of report to the people of what the Army Air Force has been doing in the past year. He brought with him five men who have just returned from Australia and who answered questions as to conditions of the war there.

"Suppose you were planning an attack on North Africa," said General Arnold in the question-time part of his conference. "For three months before it occurred you would be training young fliers for tasks they would be expected to perform and conditions they would meet over the certain spots in Africa you intended to harass."

"But before this, you would spend one month in assembling those men, in picking and choosing them for these particular jobs."

"Then back beyond that is a period of eight months in which they are taken from being the rawest sort of recruits and made into skilled, capable aviators. "Thus, your African expedition would require one year's tutelage of the participants."

He said the AAF has 30,000 students in training at the present time.

That the moving of Maj. Gen. Carl Spatz, Commander of the AAF in Europe, to Africa was in line with the wishes of Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was the assertion of General Arnold, who said Maj. Gen. James E. Doolittle remains in charge of the operations in the African theater and that General Eisenhower thought it best to have General Spatz at his elbow during these important movements in the Mediterranean area.

There has been an apparent falling off in the abilities of Japanese aviators of recent months, he said, yet he added this may be an error on the part of Americans because they had to start from "scratch" and learn the game in the Far East and they may believe the Japanese have deteriorated whereas the difference may be that Americans are getting better and the Japanese not improving as much as Americans.

The group of five aviators from Australia who were present consisted of Lt. Col. Richard H. Carmichael, holder of the DSC, the DFC, and the Silver Star; Maj. John E. Dougherty, decorated with the DFC, the Silver Star, and the Purple Heart; Maj. Felix M. Hardison, decorated with the DSC, the DFC, the Silver Star with three Oak-Leaf Clusters, and the Purple Heart with Oak-Leaf Cluster; Maj. Frank P. Bostrom, decorated with the DSC, the DFC, and the Purple Heart; and Capt. Carey L. O'Bryan, who has the DFC, the Silver Star, and the Purple Heart.

This group was at Clark Field, P. I., when the war began. It operated in Luzon, in Mindanao, in Java, and then went to Australia where it saw service at Rabaul, Lae, Salamaua, New Guinea, New Britain, the Coral Sea, Milne Bay and the Solomon Island battles. Its record, said General Arnold, included from 300 to 400 Jap planes in the air and on the ground, and it is credited with knocking out 100 Japanese planes in one raid.

General Arnold said American fighters have won supremacy in seven theatres of war and are about to meet, with their R.A.F. brethren, the Germans in a mighty battle for air superiority which may mean the blasting of the hosts of Goering from the skies. He said:

"During the past year the Army Air Forces have gained at least equality in every theater except North Africa and have assumed the offensive everywhere. For the time being there the Germans are feverishly endeavoring to build up a superiority before we can gather our strength. At present it is touch and go as to who is the stronger. In some

sections we are, in others they are.

"Our transformation from weakness to strength came as the result of the loyalty and zeal of men and women on the production lines. It is also evidence of the soundness and scope of our Air Force expansion program—and the efficiency of our recruiting and training agencies."

"What is more, we have built up the closest sort of cooperation between our armed services, air, ground and sea, and between ourselves and our Allies. I do not think that in the whole history of warfare you can find any finer example of coordination than that between the British Royal Air Force, Navy and Army and our Army, Air Force, and Navy in the North African campaign."

"For the first time we have a completely balanced air team in action. And, for the first time, we are up against a real, first-class air power. We have had P-40s up against the Germans and Italians in the Egyptian theater and we have had bombers and fighters up against the Germans in France and the Netherlands. We have met the Jap Zeros—singly and in swarms—but in Africa we are up against the whole cross-section of the German aerial might and I can tell you, we are looking forward to the results with great interest for we believe that out of this will come the all-out air battles that must come to clear the Germans from the sky. If they meet us plane for plane the mass of the German aerial armada must meet the R.A.F. and our Air Force under Doolittle. Once they are committed we hope that it will be a fight leading to the extermination of the aerial hosts of Goering."

"As our ground forces for the first time have met German tanks and infantry in full battle, so have we of the Army Air Forces met the full range of German air power. They are sending into action their best and latest combat planes, among them the Focke-Wulf 190s and the Messerschmitt 109-Gs. We are proving our ability to meet these planes with our 38's and the British Spitfires, and are confident that we can beat them on their own grounds."

"The American people judge the worth of any action by its results; it is right they should do so. I should like to indicate to you a few of the results of our arming and training."

"The North African operations involved coordinated air operations originating 3000 miles apart, from the United States on the one hand and England on the other—operations carried on over a greater distance than any of the kind in the annals of warfare."

"Some of these air missions were assigned to the British Royal Air Force. Others were assigned to the Army Air Forces. Air units from the United States and from England, moved by ship and air, were welded in the heat of battle into a composite whole as the result of the magnificent advance coordination and tactical timing."

"So bombers and fighters of all types, arriving from far distant widely separated points, joined under fire in combat operations which depended for success upon perfect timing. One of the most remarkable examples of careful planning and tedious training was the arrival in the battle of parachute troops flown non-stop from bases approximately 1,500 miles away in the United Kingdom."

"No parachute attack in history had been made over more than a fraction of this great distance. The dropping of troops had to be timed to the minute with the attacks made by bombers and fighters. Some of these planes, incidentally, had arrived but a short time before from America. The paratroopers began bailing out while combat planes were completing the job of clearing the skies and neutralizing ground opposition in the target areas."

"Such precision on the battlefield is not always expected of even veteran troops. Yet for many of these men this was their first

(Please turn to Page 438)

Two Weeks' Notice for Changes of Address

In order to prevent delay in the receipt of your copy of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, please notify us two weeks in advance of change of address. Such notice should include the old as well as the new address, and if possible, the imprint from the wrapper.

Because of the great number of changes of station during the current emergency, please allow us two weeks in which to change your subscription address.

Thanks,
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.



THE UNITED STATES ARMY



Army Postage Rates

The following is the text of a War Department announcement just released to the Service describing postage rate on mail to and from military and civilian personnel served through APO's outside continental United States:

1. Air mail.—a. The Postmaster General's Order No. 18980, effective 21 October 1942, reads as follows:

Paragraph 31½, section 511, Postal Laws and Regulations of 1940, is amended to read as follows:

31½. The rate of postage on matter carried by airplane to and from the personnel of the armed forces of the United States stationed outside the continental United States and to and from contractors and civilian employees receiving mail through Army or Navy Post Offices outside the continental United States, including transportation of the mail to and from air-mail routes, shall be 6 cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof. This rate shall apply to all air-mail sent to or by such armed forces, contractors and civilian employees when deposited at any place where the United States mail service is in operation, addressed to any other place where the United States mail service is in operation, but this shall not affect the present air-mail rate to and from Alaska.

b. Instructions issued by the Third Assistant Postmaster General relative to this matter are quoted below.

Order No. 18980, dated 21 October 1942, amending paragraph 31½, section 511, Postal Laws and Regulations, extends to air-mail sent to or by contractors and civilian employees receiving mail through Army or Navy Post Offices outside the continental United States the air-mail rate of 6 cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof which heretofore was applicable only to air-mail to and from the personnel of the armed forces of the United States stationed outside the continental United States.

Air mail sent by or to contractors and civilian employees under this regulation must show in the return card or address, as the case may be, that it is sent from or to an Army or Navy post office. Such mail sent by or to the personnel of the armed forces must show in the return card or address either the

Army or Navy post office through which the member sends or receives his mail, and the matter should continue to show in the return card or in the address the rank or rating of the individual member of the armed forces sending or receiving the matter.

c. Contractors and civilian employees receiving or dispatching mail through APO's outside the continental United States, except Alaska, and Army Postal Service personnel will be appropriately advised.

2. Parcel post.—a. Parcels of fourth-class matter addressed to the personnel of the armed forces of the United States stationed at leased bases or on naval vessels or other places outside the continental United States where the domestic mail service may be in operation will be chargeable with postage at the fourth-class zone rate applicable between the post office where mailed and the post office at the port from which the parcels are transported by ship, regardless of whether the parcels are addressed in care of the postmaster of New York, San Francisco, or the post office at some other port.

b. The foregoing applies only to parcels sent to the personnel of the armed forces of the United States stationed at places outside the continental United States where domestic mail service is in operation. In order that parcels sent to such forces may be recognized as entitled to the rate of postage herein referred to, the parcels must show in the address the grade of the member of the armed forces and the military or naval unit to which he is assigned.

Officers' Uniforms

(Continued from First Page)

service uniform." The sections covering the coats and belts are reworded as follows:

9. Coat.—a. Service.

(1) Winter (see fig. 5).

(a) For officers, warrant officers, and flight officers.

1. Material.—Of adopted standard (par. 2a(1)(a)).

2. General description.

(a) In general. — A single-breasted collar and lapel coat; lining, if desired, to be same color as coat. To fit easy over the chest and shoulders and to be fitted slightly at the waist to conform to the figure, so as to prevent wrinkling or rolling under the leather belt when worn. The back to have two side plaits not less than 3 inches in depth at shoulders and to extend from the shoulder seam where it joins the armhole seam to waistline, buttoned down the front with four buttons equally spaced, the top three buttons to be large regulation coat buttons and the bottom button to be a plain four-hole 36-line button of bone, plastic, or other suitable material of a color closely approximating that of the coat. The crossing of the lapels will be approximately 1½ inches above the top button.

Two metal hooks of the same material as the metal trimmings on the leather belt may be let into the side seams at the waistline at the option of the officer.

(b) Collar and lapel.—The collar to be approximately 15½ inches for a 36-inch chest (relative measurements) and to be measured along the outside edge, with the ends cut back slightly, and not to be wider than 1½ inches at the back seam nor wider than 2½ inches at the junction with the lapel.

The top line of the lapel to be horizontal and the peak to extend approximately to the collar line prolonged.

The opening notch between the collar and lapel to be approximately 1½ inches in depth.

60. Belts.—a. Officers.

(2) The officers' belt, cloth (see fig. 50, matching the coat in color and fabric, 1½ inches in width, equipped with a removable brass or olive drab plastic 1½-inch tongueless bar buckle, and having a tapered end. At the option of the officer the belt may be fully detachable or sewed down around the waistline of the coat to a point approximately 2½ inches from the front edge of the coat on each side. When the belt is detachable provision will be made for two ¾-inch cloth belt loops placed at the side seams sewed on so that they will not mar the coat if removed for a sewed-on belt. The belt will cover the horizontal seam at the waistline of the coat, and the buckle will be centered over the bottom button of the coat when but-

toned. The tapered end of the belt will pass through the buckle to the left, will extend not more than 3 inches beyond the buckle, and be held in place by a cloth keeper ¾ inch in width.

General Ulio Speaks

America should feel humble when it considers how its small force of men fought with their backs to the wall in the Pacific until we could get help to them, said Maj. Gen. James A. Ulio, The Adjutant General, before a civic mass meeting in the Grand Rapids (Mich.) auditorium on 7 Dec.

After describing the onrush of our enemies in the Pacific, he said:

"We should feel humble when we think of that handful of Americans—soldiers, sailors and Marines, who fought the great fight in those early days, who fought against overwhelming odds, who staved off complete defeat until we could activate our latent power in the Pacific. Many made the supreme sacrifice, many were captured and today are starving in enemy concentration camps.

"It was that handful of men who made possible the more recent victories in the Solomons, on New Guinea and at Midway. If there is a significance to this anniversary date, it must be in the form of a memorial to those brave men."

General Ulio continued:

"I want to talk briefly about our logistics. That may not be a familiar word to many of you. It is the term soldiers use for the science of supplying and transporting an Army. Logistics is closely related to strategy and tactics and it is equally important.

"Battles are won because of efficient supply lines; wars are lost because of the lack of them.

"To accomplish so far flung an action as the recent landings in northern Africa demanded many long months of careful planning. You can't suddenly decide to send thousands of troops to Algiers and do it successfully.

"You must plan long in advance and with great detail for the exact number, the proportion of ground forces, the proportion of air forces, the number of tanks, the number of guns and the transportation by which you will get them to their appointed place and the method by which they will be supplied once they arrive.

"All of this must be exact. There can be no guessing. Modern warfare moves on a split-second timetable.

"You must have service troops—the Quartermasters, the Ordnance technicians, the Signal Corps linemen and radio operators, the Medical detachments, so very important, the Chemical Warfare experts—to coordinate the supplies and services. Their training must be just as thorough as that of combat units. If a single shipment of ammunition goes astray, the entire objective of the task force may be lost.

"In the African expedition alone, 700,000 different items of equipment and supplies were required. These items varied from aspirin tablets to bulldozers, from mess kits to locomotives, from portable radio sets to well-digging equipment. It took 250,000 different items of ordnance, including tanks, guns, ammunition and spare parts.

"Men and supplies for the African campaign came from all sections of the nation. Both had to be moved in secrecy and with dispatch to ports of embarkation. Both had to be loaded on ships. Both had to be protected in the long haul across the Atlantic by the best fighting craft available to our Navy.

"That, ladies and gentlemen, is logistics or the Services of Supply. That is a paramount mission which the Army must do and do well if its fighting men are to win. That is the he-man job that was done before our soldiers landed on the beaches at Casablanca and Algiers."

PX Regulations

AR 210-65, covering "Posts, Camps, and Stations, Exchanges" has been amended so as to provide:

"(5) The sale to enlisted men of regulation trousers, shirts, caps, belts, ties, socks, and underwear is authorized. The sale of ornaments, insignia, or other articles of the uniform similar to, or as substitutes for, those issued by supply services of the Army is forbidden."

When answering advertisements please mention the Army and Navy Journal.

Officer Candidates

A new Army Regulation, AR 625-5, covering "Officer Candidates," has been promulgated. The regulation consolidates into one 31 page pamphlet all the data and policies formerly spread through a large number of War Department circulars. Dated November 26, 1942, it was released only this week.

The regulation is divided into ten sections as follows: general, capacities and quotas, examining boards, procurement authorities for fiscal year 1943, applicants within military service, volunteer officer candidates, special regulations regarding applicants for Adjutant General officer candidate school, administrative regulations for commanders, administrative regulations for commandants of officer candidate schools, and guide for commanders selecting candidates.

The regulations state that "the widest possible publicity within the Army will be given under the supervision of unit commanders to the opportunities and procedure for qualifying as officer candidates as prescribed in these regulations. All other publicity, except personal items of local interest, will be issued by the War Department Bureau of Public Relations. All company officers will familiarize themselves with these regulations. Copies of these regulations will be made readily available to all enlisted men."

Gen. Emmons in Capital

The War Department announced that Lt. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, Commanding General of the Hawaiian Department, has arrived in Washington, D. C., to confer with the General Staff on matters pertaining to his command.

Previous to his assignment to the Hawaiian Department on 17 December 1941, General Emmons was Commanding General of the Air Force Combat Command.

"Out of Bounds"

Many of the eating and drinking spots beyond the limits of camp or station are "out of bounds" because of sanitation hazards. Communicable disease, spread by the glass or cup, is an epidemic threat recognized by every Medical Officer.

Inadequate glass washing facilities, careless sanitizing, if any, prevail. Insisting upon the use of individual Dixie Cups, that are used but once and thrown away, will clear up many of these spots that are otherwise acceptable. They are more convenient to use—and certainly safer.

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ZIPPO is now offered with a BLACK non-reflecting watertight case, finished in baked crackled enamel. Sales at this time are limited to service men on duty outside the continental limits of the U.S.; post exchanges at ports of embarkation; and ship service stores aboard ship.

Initials or facsimile signature engraved on lighter \$1.00

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THE UNITED STATES NAVY and MARINE CORPS

Navy Gets New Photo Lab

A new Naval photographic laboratory, which will house the most modern and efficient facilities available in the world today, and be staffed by some of this country's finest photographic technicians, will begin operation soon at the Naval Air Station, Anacostia, Washington, D. C.

To be known as the Naval Photographic Science Laboratory, it will become the nerve center of all the far-flung and diverse photographic activities of the Navy. As the parent laboratory, it will set the standards for all photographic laboratories of the Navy.

It will supervise the training and assignment of skilled photographers and technicians to fleets and shore activities. It will check and test aerial and motion picture cameras and all other Naval photographic equipment. It will make new technical developments and improvements in equipment, operation and training.

In this laboratory secret and confidential documents will be micro-filmed; aerial reconnaissance photographs, which tell of enemy position, enemy damage and probable enemy movements, will be studied and evaluated; films of Naval engagements and combat action will be kept available for current use and future record.

Initially, it will be staffed by nearly 700 Naval personnel, made up almost entirely of specialists. In order to release officers and men for fleet duty it is anticipated that members of the Women's Reserve will fill a substantial number of the positions. According to present plans, over 200 enlisted women and 20 officers of the Women's Reserve who are skilled in photography, will be stationed at the laboratory.

McLean Home for Navy

Mrs. Agnes Pyne McLean, daughter-in-law of Mrs. Evelyn Walsh McLean of Washington, D. C., has made her home in Bermuda available to the Navy for \$1 a year. Mrs. McLean's offer has been accepted by Rear Adm. Jules James, USN, Commandant, Naval Operating Base, Bermuda. The property will be used as part of a relaxation center for United States Naval personnel.

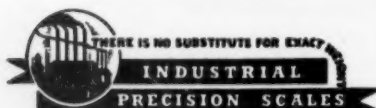
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Navy Air Transport Service

New commander of the Naval Air Transport Service is Capt. J. P. Whitney, USN, formerly director of flight, Bureau of Aeronautics.

Captain Whitney succeeds Rear Adm. Frank D. Wagner, recently promoted to flag rank and assigned to new duties. Captain Wagner commanded the Catalinas of Patrol Wing Ten in their last ditch fight against the Japanese invasion forces that conquered the Philippines and Netherlands East Indies.

Remaining as second in command is Comdr. C. H. Schildauer, veteran Navy pilot and one-time operations manager of the Pacific and Atlantic divisions of Pan American Airways.

The Naval Air Transport Service, built around a nucleus of utility squadrons which for years conducted the Navy's peacetime air transport operations, is supplying our farthest-flung outposts with vitally needed materials. The organization forms a vast network of cargo and passenger air routes that are traveled with airline precision.

Teach Air Work to WAVES

Five aviation training schools for enlisted personnel of the Women's Reserve are to be established to train women for various phases of naval aviation work. They will open about 1 February 1943.

In schools located at Norman, Okla., and Memphis, enlisted women will be given training as aviation machinist's mates. In addition the Oklahoma school will give a course for aviation metal-smiths.

Another training center will be located at the United States Naval Reserve Aviation Base, Atlanta, where women will learn to become Link Trainer instructors. The remaining two schools will be located at the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J., where Women Reservists will prepare for ratings as aerographer's mates and parachute riggers.

Members of the Women's Reserve who will undertake this training will be selected by aptitude tests from the groups of enlisted women already attending training schools or other Women's Reserve centers.

Plans call for a continuous program at the five schools named. The length of the courses will vary from 60 days for Link Trainer instructors to 21 weeks for aviation machinist's mates and metal-smiths.

Pay for Medal of Honor

The Court of Claims this week held CMM William Badders, hero of the Squalus rescue, entitled to a \$100 gratuity for his Congressional Medal of Honor.

Mr. Badders was decorated by the President for his hazardous last trip in a rescue chamber to the flooded after part of the sunken submarine Squalus, and received \$2 a month until his transfer to the Fleet Reserve on 12 March 1940.

The Comptroller General held that the medals act of 1919, authorizing the Congressional Medal of Honor only for heroism in battle with an enemy, repealed the act of 1901 which permitted award in time of peace, and held therefore that the \$100 gratuity which went with the medal could not be paid.

The Court of Claims stated that the 1919 act did not repeal the 1901 act.

Wife Writes Next of Kin

Extending her sympathy to the families of the officers and enlisted men aboard the USS Grunion, overdue in the Pacific, Mrs. Catherine E. Abele, wife of Lt. Comdr. Mannert L. Abele, USN, the submarine's commanding officer, has written personal letters to the next of kin of every man aboard the ship.

On 5 October, in Communique No. 139, the Navy Department announced that the USS Grunion was long overdue and presumed lost.

"EFM" Messages to Marines

Relatives and correspondents of nearly all Marine Corps personnel on duty ashore overseas may now make use of an inexpensive, rapid means of communication known as the EFM (Expeditionary Force Message) service.

Through this EFM service, messages are accepted at any public telegraph, cable or radio office and are transmitted as cablegrams or radiograms to overseas bases, where they are either delivered to the addressee or forwarded promptly by the most rapid means available. Subject to necessary restrictions, personnel overseas may also use the service in sending messages to the United States.

Cost of an individual EFM message is 60 cents, plus tax.

For the period from 7 December to 27 December, the sender may choose any one of six special Christmas and New Year's greeting texts. However, beginning 28 December, an EFM may be composed by combining any three of 103 standard fixed-text messages covering a wide range of topics.

Where a Marine is serving overseas in a numbered Marine Corps unit the only information which the sender must furnish to the telegraph, cable or radio office is (1) the rank and full name of the addressee, (2) his Marine Corps unit number, and (3) whether the message should be directed overseas from New York or San Francisco. Serial numbers are not required.

A sample address is:

Private John Jones,
MarCorps Unit 500,
Overseas,
San Francisco, California.

A typical address for a Navy Chief Pharmacist's Mate on duty with a Marine Corps organization overseas would be:

CPhM Eugene L. Smith,
MarCorps Unit 500,
Overseas,
San Francisco, California.

It has been possible to afford a wider cablegram and radiogram service to correspondents of Marines at some specific geographical location overseas, such as Coco Solo, Canal Zone; Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, etc. The Marine Corps has provided each public telegraph, cable and radio office, with a list of these addresses to which EFM service is available or to which messages composed by the sender himself may be sent. If the sender composes his own message standard rates will apply and, of course, the cost is higher. A sample address for one of these men is:

Private John Jones,
MarCorps,
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

This service is also available to Navy men on duty with the Marines in these places.

All messages must be signed with the full name (given and surname) of the sender, but not exceeding three words. Signatures such as "Mother," "Sister," "John," etc., will not be passed by the censor.

Families and friends of Marines overseas are urged to make sparing use of Expeditionary Force Messages and other cablegram and radiogram service. A high volume of messages will tend to reduce the speed of transmission.

Naval Courts Martial

Legislation, S. 2899, reported by the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, would provide for trial by naval courts martial of persons not in the military service of the United States who accompany or serve with naval forces outside continental United States in regions under naval control.

The committee amended the measure to insure that the authority would not apply in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands. The Navy would have court martial jurisdiction on Palmyra, Midway and Johnston Islands and the Aleutians west of longitude 172.

When answering advertisements please mention the Army and Navy Journal.

Marooned On Airplane

Twelve Marine officers and 10 enlisted men, and two Navy corpsmen are recovering at San Diego Navy Hospital from shock and exposure incurred during 16 blistering days and freezing nights marooned atop their crashed plane, which rested on an uncharted, jagged reef six feet below the surface of the South Pacific sea. They are:

Lt. Col. R. M. Pate, Washington; Capt. H. M. Conner, Patterson, N. J.; S. Sgt. Joe Deen, Seminary, Miss.; Sgt. Peter Katolick, Shenandoah, Penna.; Sgt. Stephen P. Kupiec, Shore Acres, Mass.; Cpl. Francis J. Farrell, Old Forge, Penna.; Pvt. Icl. George C. Galloway, Fargo, N. D.; Pvt. Icl. John F. King, Arlington, Mass.

Pvt. Icl. Manny J. Torrente, Greenwich Village, N. Y.; Pvt. Robert R. Rogers, Birmingham, Ala.; Pvt. Elbert G. Brush, White Plains, N. J.; Pvt. Wayne V. Brewer, Darrah, Penna.; Pvt. Frank S. Ide, Newton, Mass.; Corpsmen Joseph Bryan, PHM2/c, Charleston, S. C., and Clarence L. Bryans, PHM3/e, Atmore, Ala.

Landed at Guadalcanal with the first Marines to take that Solomon Island, 7 August, they were in a party of 45 ambushed by Jap machine guns. Twenty-two managed to break through to Henderson Field, where 19 casualties were packed aboard a Navy plane, under constant fire, 20 October, bound for a hospital.

With no land in sight after 12 hours of continuous flying, 200 miles at sea, and with their radio demolished by a Jap shell which exploded 30 feet from the plane at the takeoff, the party was forced down on a jagged reef, losing their supplies.

On their fourth day of solitude, four men left in search of land—and help. They sailed in a small rubber boat, rigged with sails of parachute silk. Privates Rogers and Brush were two of these men, who returned two days later, more dead than alive. Their boat had capsized in a storm, losing all provisions; they'd righted it again, and paddled back to the reef.

The men shot a fish, and ate it raw. They had a Bible and read from it every day, holding regular service on Sunday. The two corpsmen administered what aid they could.

Every man of the party was rescued 30 October by planes and a destroyer.

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Keeping the Fleet Seaworthy

(Continued from First Page)

to the battle theaters in the form of bases. Bases, of course, serve several purposes in addition to their repair activities: They refuel the ships and restock them with food, ammunition, and other supplies; and they provide a place for the crews to rest and stretch their legs.

Such is the great naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and such are some of the bases being built in our new possessions leased from Great Britain in exchange for our overage destroyers. We had splendid bases at Cavite, in the Philippines, and at Singapore (a British base which was available for our use), but these both fell before the furious onslaughts of the Japanese.

While most advance bases are not as complete in every regard as Navy Yards in the United States, and do not usually have drydocks large enough for our larger ships, they can perform prodigious repair feats. No better example could be found than the repairs that were made after the destructive raid at Pearl Harbor.

It is not always possible, however, to operate even within range of our outlying shore bases. Hence, the U. S. Navy maintains fleets of tenders and repair ships. The tenders act as "mother ships" for craft such as submarines and destroyers, as well as for aircraft, which are too small either to have their own repair facilities on board or to make long trips back to their home base. Repair ships are specialized craft crammed with machinery and equipment for making, within limits, emergency repairs for the fleet that do not require drydocking. They go with the fleet to new operating areas, acting as advance, floating bases until a new advance base can be built.

Destroyer tenders quite commonly repair anything from a leaky faucet to a thirty-foot bomb hole. They have on hand all kinds of spare parts for the ship's machinery and guns. They are prepared to cut, weld, rivet, paint—or even to manufacture tools and parts.

Submarine tenders are equally versatile. Recently, one tender repaired an injured torpedo tube that had previously required drydocking. But by putting a diver of small stature on the job, with a new kind of mask, the repair officer managed to make the repairs under water and send the submarine back on schedule. Perhaps the most famous submarine tender of all is the Canopus, the brave ship which served through the siege of Batavia, servicing her submarines until they were moved away and then continuing to do work for the Army until the end.

Repair ships have been called floating shipyards—and this is no exaggeration of

their accomplishments. The classic repair ship story is the repair of the destroyer Kearny by the Vulcan when the former ship was torpedoed 16 October 1941. Only superior compartmentation kept her afloat until she could reach the Vulcan, near Iceland. There, working with an improvised coffer-dam, in water near freezing temperatures, in violent storms much of the time, the damage to the Kearny was sufficiently repaired by Christmas Day to enable her to sail immediately for America, under her own power, in a fast convoy.

The Navy is proud of these ships, bases and Navy Yards that keep the fleet seaworthy. The men who make the repairs are truly unsung heroes, carrying out their duties often under the most trying circumstances, with little or no recognition from the public. Yet they have one comfort; they know themselves that theirs is an indispensable part in winning the war. They know they are doing a great job in the cause for which we are all fighting—and that is enough for them.

Adm. Halsey Means Business

"I don't want anybody to be even thinking in terms of Army, Navy or Marines. We've got a job to do. We are going to do this job together. Gentlemen, we are the South Pacific Fighting Force. Every man must understand it—and every blankety-blank so and so will understand it, if I have to take off all uniforms, issue coveralls, and imprint the insignia South Pacific Fighting Force on the seat of the pants."

The speaker quoted by, Col. Leonard H. Rodieck, GSC, was Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., USN, commander of the U. S. Naval Forces in the South Pacific, who had met with Maj. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, U. S. Army, and numerous other Army and Navy officers in the South Pacific.

This shows how the United States forces are battling against the Japanese, said Colonel Rodieck, who recently returned from the South Pacific.

"Life in that area has been reduced to simple things: kill Japs, sleep, eat, kill Japs, write home, and back to the business of war," he said. "Our men can take it, and they've shown—especially in recent weeks on Guadalcanal and in New Guinea—that they can give it."

"Our troops in New Guinea and Guadalcanal are fighting over terrain as difficult as any on which Americans have ever fought. I have General Vandegrift's word for it that American troops have seldom seen jungles such as those on Guadalcanal."

Vital Information is in every issue of the Army and Navy Journal. Prompt renewal of your subscription will insure you against missing copies.

USS New Jersey Launched

The USS New Jersey, the world's largest battleship, took the water Monday, 7 Dec., at the Philadelphia Navy Yard amid the cheers of a small group of officials and guests and a huge throng of shipyard workers beaming with pride at the stupendous might of their handiwork. The vessel was launched only 26 months after the keel was laid.

Under Secretary Forrestal, who made the principal address, revealed that the huge vessel would be commissioned within five months and will then "take her place in that proud company of Massachusetts, South Dakota, Washington, and other mighty battleships which today range over the five oceans in pursuit and destruction of our enemies."

Commenting upon the speed with which our naval construction program has gone forward, Mr. Forrestal stated that since 1 July 1940, the Navy has added to its combatant ships a total of 333,000 tons, and 66 individual vessels.

Mrs. Charles Edison, wife of the Governor of New Jersey, himself a speaker at the ceremony, sponsored the great battleship. Governor Edison was secretary of the navy at the time the vessel was authorized.

In his address, Mr. Forrestal said:

"Because of the obvious restraints imposed by war I cannot go into detail on the number and characteristics of each class of vessel but I can assure you that this construction program has been carefully balanced in types of ships and aircraft with modifications reflecting the lessons learned so far in the war."

"The technical equipment of the new Navy reflects the finest fruits of American scientific research and American industrial resourcefulness. A striking example of this technical excellence is the achievement of one of the sister ships of this vessel we are launching today. In a recent battle in the Southwest Pacific in the blackness of a tropical night that ship laid her second salvo flush on her target at a distance of over 17,000 yards. I think if you will reflect a moment on this statement you will appreciate what its implications are in terms of American guns and American gunners."

"Back of this technical excellence there must be the high courage and resolution of the men that man these ships. The gallant story of the Boise which lies under repair in this Navy Yard, is a better testament of the quality of our fighting men than any speech I could make."

"I salute in deep humility and admiration the exploits of Captain Moran and his crew in the battle off Guadalcanal the night of October 12-13. To the memory of their com-

rades who laid down their lives for you and for me in that savage fight we bring garlands of glory. To the Captain and the crew of the Boise who go back to fight again we pray that we here at home may live up to your example."

"I have used the word balance in describing the composition of our fleet. The battleship, particularly the modern battleship with its high speed, its blistering batteries of anti-aircraft fire and its toughness of construction, is definitely part of that balance. The battleship is not the sole weapon of victory. But in combination with aircraft, submarines, cruisers, destroyers, it provides the final striking power of our surface forces."

"Balance is essential in every aspect of this modern war . . . balance and coordination of every arm and weapon. The crushing defeat of the Japanese in the Solomons was the result of coordination between the Army Air Forces, the Navy dive bombers and torpedo planes, cruisers, submarines and battleships. None of these alone was sufficient unto itself. Together and working in complete harmony they delivered a blasting blow to the air and naval power of Japan."

"Likewise, in the great venture by our forces in North Africa, the combination of air, battleships, cruisers, and other surface vessels in that armada and the complete coordination and cooperation between them, our Army and the British made possible the lightning strokes of success on both the West Coast of Africa and its Mediterranean shore."

The New Jersey is so well equipped with anti-aircraft guns that the statement was made that she has approximately as much of such gunnery as is possessed by an entire anti-aircraft regiment. Her speed is such that she can operate with fast task forces of aircraft carriers, cruisers, and destroyers.

The week also saw other launchings, to emphasize the speed of Naval construction.

The aircraft carrier Belleau Wood was launched, unannounced, from the ways of the New York Shipbuilding corporation at Camden, N. J. Sponsor for this vessel was Mrs. Thomas Holcomb, wife of the Commandant of the Marine Corps. The Belleau Wood, like her sister ships the Independence and the Princeton, was converted from a 10,000 ton cruiser.

On Tuesday the light cruiser, Miami, was launched at Cramps yard, her ways being taken immediately by the keel of the Oklahoma city.

The destroyer USS Sigbee was launched 7 Dec. and at the yards of the Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company at Kearny, N. J. Mrs. Anton Otto Fischer of Woodstock, N. Y., daughter of the commander of the USS Maine, was sponsor.

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Checking and Auditing

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1942

"We should have a good Navy, and our seacoast defenses should be put in the finest possible condition. Neither of these cost much when it is considered where the money goes, and what we get in return."—U. S. GRANT.

IT is a matter of keen satisfaction to the Commander-in-Chief and his high military and naval advisers that cooperation and coordination are marking the planning and operations of our Armed Forces. These valuable assets are revealed in the official and press dispatches on operations in the Pacific and North Africa, and they are plainly apparent in the contributions appearing in the volume entitled "United States at War," which we have just issued. In his letter to the Publisher of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the President stressed the unity that prevails at home and amongst the United Nations, and he had in mind in so writing what the Services now are showing. The view of the President is reflected in the articles written for "United States at War" by General Pershing, members of the High Command, the Secretary of the Navy, the officials of the War Department, the various members of the Cabinet, the heads of Arms and Branches and air and naval forces, and the Foreign Ambassadors. It is gratifying to us to have presented the true picture to the Nation, and to refer to the only kind of competition which prevails between the sea, ground and air forces. It is a competition in valor springing from cooperation in the single determination to vanquish our enemies. In "United States at War" is reported by the responsible official the work his particular service has done. Of 182 pages, illustrated with 275 pictures, bound in an enamel paper cover with a frontispiece picturing men-of-war, planes, tanks and guns rising from factory fires, the volume has received the enthusiastic commendation of everyone who thus far has seen it. It is gratifying to us to send such an interesting as well as historic work free of charge to our subscribers, who will treasure it now and treasure it for the years to come when they will be veterans. A non-subscriber may obtain the valuable volume at his Post Exchange or Ship's Service store, or at a book store or newsstand, or can mail the order to us and it will be promptly filled. The time is appropriate to send the work as a Christmas gift to a comrade or to relatives, who will be glad to get it since it will inform them of what a particular unit has done and may do. Because of the cost, our Press Run was limited, so we suggest that you may not be disappointed, that, if you are not a subscriber you send in your order at once in accordance with the advertisement appearing on another page.

THE policy of civilian control even in time of war, is so basic in our Democracy that it is surprising that it has been raised as an issue against the military. From its inception, the Selective Service System has been administered by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey and his competent aides, among them Brig. Gen. Frank J. McSherry. The plans for the System were formulated after years of thorough study by the General Staff. They were executed faultlessly. Then came the cry of military domination raised by legalists, who loudly declaimed that the Army and Navy contemplated continuance of control of the lives of the people after the war. Simultaneously with these attacks rumors were spread that the Services were slowing up war production by their insistence on retention of complete control of it. As Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell, commanding the Service of Supply, has testified, the Army never has wanted to control raw materials, but does insist upon the right to place contracts under whatever rules that might be prescribed. In this connection, the general made this pertinent observation: "If a gun explodes in a soldier's hand and we're held responsible, then we must be responsible for its production." That, of course, is common sense. There was another statement made by Gen. Somervell, which states the exact truth. "We in the Army are of the people. We are not stuck off in a corner, different from others. Your son or brother or uncle is in the Army. We're fighting for the people." This likewise is true of the Navy. In spite of the facts as they are, General Hershey has been placed under Chairman McNutt of the Manpower Commission, and, demoted to the position of chief of the training division in the Manpower set-up, General McSherry has asked to be relieved and assigned to other duty. The country knows how ably and effectively the Selective Service System has been operated, and we fear that the changes made will raise the cry of politics and thereby disturb public confidence in its future administration. As to production, General Somervell properly told the Senate committee that if the WPB should be given over Army Supplies, a strong protest would be registered. We will get along slowly in the war if the military continue to be suspected of un-American designs. Let's address ourselves to the single task of defeating our enemies, in the knowledge that as after all previous wars, civilian control will return in full power when this one shall have ended.

Service Humor

Sgt. Armijo—"Say, yardbird, what are you looking for?"
Rookie—"A dollar."
Sgt. Armijo—"Where'd you lose it?"
Rookie—"Who said anything about losing it?"

—Contributed.

No Time For Humor

Working in a munitions factory, a man got his coat caught in a revolving wheel. He was whisked up and whirled round and round till the foreman managed to switch off the machine. The workman fell to the ground and up rushed the foreman.

"Speak to me, speak to me," he said.
"Why should I," said the workman. "I passed you six times just now, and you didn't speak to me!"

—Ft. Devens Digest.

Volunteers Wanted

Lt. James E. Durlacher, company commander of a provisional training battalion of the Billings General Hospital medical technicians school, demonstrated the Carlisle manner of army discipline last week.

Lieutenant Durlacher had free passes to the Sonja Henle Hollywood Ice Revue for distribution to the students of the school. So, scorning the usual methods of arriving at a list of bright student, he called for volunteers for detail. When they fell out for work, Lieutenant Durlacher handed 'round the tickets.

—5th Service Command News.

Live and Let Live

"Would you be willing to have your wife work after marriage?"

"A girl's got to live, doesn't she?"

—The Prairie Schooner.

New Slant

Returning from leave, a young Army officer was about to take his place in an airliner when a girl ran up and asked the passengers if any of them would be kind enough to sell her a seat. The liner was full and she explained that her mother was dangerously ill.

The gallant young officer gave up his seat and wired his commanding officer: "Gave berth to girl." Returning by next plane.

The C O's reply came: "Congratulations. Your next confinement will be in the barracks."

—Ft. Niagara Drum.

Left uncompleted in our 28 Nov. issue was the saga of the San Francisco, for which Ens. R.O.N. has supplied the missing line, to wit:

The San Francisco steamed full strength ahead,
Of a stronger enemy she had absolutely no dread,
With guns roaring hot,
She got in many a shot,
And gave the foe a poisonous dose of lead.

With apologies to H. I. Phillips, may we present our version of his hero, uncomplete, with last lines desired, nay solicited for our 26 Dec. issue:

There was a private named Purkey,
With a great dislike for turkey,
He survived Thanksgiving
By wining, but not dining,

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

F.J.P.—Tell your applicant that the AGO states conviction of crime is not automatically bar to attendance at OCS. If heinous crime not involved and record since has been satisfactory, it is possible to obtain waiver. Have man make application as usual. If his CO approves, he holds application while enlisted man writes to the Adjutant General outlining case and asking waiver of 93d Article of War. If waiver is obtained this is attached to application which is then forwarded.

P.B.K.—The address of the Officers' Air Transport Training School is the New York Athletic Club, New York, N.Y.

J.J.—Among possible origins of term "doughboy" are: (1) the buttons on infantrymen's uniforms at one time looked like a dumpling called a "doughboy"; (2) infantrymen used to clean their white belts, etc., with a white pipe clay which looked like dough when wet by rain; (3) from the "dobe" mud through which soldiers marched in the West. There seems to be no authoritative explanation of the origin of the phrase.

M.K.R.—Details on the regulations putting into effect the new flight officer law were printed in our 14 Nov. and 5 Dec. issues.

In the Journal

10 Years Ago

The USS Bushnell, submarine tender, flagship of Rear Adm. John W. Green, USN, commander of the United States Submarine Force, is now at the Washington Navy Yard and will remain there until the morning of 29 Dec., when she will sail for the Canal Zone enroute the West Coast to participate with other ships of the Submarine Force in the Joint Fleet maneuvers during January and February.

20 Years Ago

Maj. C. B. Hodges has been appointed a member of the board of officers to revise the Reserve Corps Regulations.

30 Years Ago

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, following in the line of the announcement made in his annual report, is making preparations to simplify the muster rolls. As far as the Army is concerned, the muster roll is to be practically abolished.

50 Years Ago

It would appear that Columbus was lucky in being born when he was. Had he depended upon the Spanish shipbuilders of today for building such vessels as he sailed the Main with, America would never have been discovered.

75 Years Ago

The recent report of General Grant, whose fruitfulness of suggestion we have already noted, declares that the enlargement in the size of the Army and in the numbers of the military posts occupied by it, make it necessary to effect a change in the present system of courts-martial and of punishments. It recommends the organization of "companies of discipline."

War Department
Organized Reserves

ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War
Henry L. Stimson
Under Secretary of War
Robert P. Patterson
Assistant Secretary of War
John J. McCloy
Assistant Secretary of War (Air)
Robert A. Lovett
Chief of Staff
General George C. Marshall

ARMY PROMOTIONS

Air Forces
The following second lieutenants on duty at Mather Field, Calif., have been promoted to first lieutenant: Alexander J. Kisselburgh, John D. Whalen, Charles A. Steen, Ferril L. Wall, Lowell K. Davis, J. Keith Scrivner, and Louis F. Summerfield.
Maj. Castex P. Conner, CO, 78th Sub-Depot, Ft. Meade, Md., promoted to 1st Lt. col.

Finance Department
2nd Lt. Roy C. Johnston, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., promoted to 1st Lt.; to Deshon Gen. Hosp., Butler, Pa.
Quartermaster Corps
Maj. Carl E. Ledbetter, quartermaster, Camp Callan, Calif., promoted to 1st Lt. col.
2nd Lt. Howard A. Prewitt, Camp Callan, promoted to 1st Lt.

Medical Corps
Maj. Charles E. Westerhout, chief of the station hospital medical service, Camp Callan, Calif., promoted to 1st Lt. col.
Capt. Joseph M. Schactman, chief of the hospital laboratories, Camp Callan, promoted to major.
Capt. Arthur S. Leavitt, Camp Callan, promoted to major.
Capt. Albert H. Sanford, MRTC, Camp Pickett, Va., promoted to maj.

Adjutant General's Department
Maj. T. H. Plummer, Camp Beale, Calif., promoted to 1st Lt. col.

Field Artillery
Following majs., PARTC, Ft. Bragg, N. C., promoted to 1st Lt. col.: F. W. Bryant, adjutant; Joseph S. Rodkey, classification off.

Ordnance Department
Following off., Ord. Co., 78th Div., promoted to ranks indicated: 1st Lt. Fred Noel, to Capt.; 2nd Lt. Leo E. Kallan and James M. Binkley, jr., to 1st Lt.

Signal Corps
Maj. John S. Weeks, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., promoted to 1st Lt. col.
Following capt., Ft. Monmouth, N. J., promoted to major: Francis L. Leva, Edward C. Coffin, jr.; William D. Egnor.

Miscellaneous
Lt. Col. Charles W. Seifert, Ft. Knox, Ky., promoted to Col.

Following officers, hq. 5th Service Command, promoted to ranks indicated: Lt. Col. H. J. Armstrong, to Col.; Maj. Winfield A. Secum, Robert Copelan, Robert H. Myers and Hall C. Park, to Lt. Col.; 1st Lt. Norman H. Thorndike and Spencer W. Cunningham, to Capt., and 2nd Lt. O. L. Boston, jr., to 1st Lt.

Following off., Camp Pendleton, Va., promoted to ranks indicated: Maj. Irving H. Howell, to 1st Lt. col.; Capt. Gilbert G. Brunkerhoff, jr., to maj.; 1st Lt. John B. Rogers, to Capt., and 2nd Lt. Charles W. Borden, jr., to Capt.; 1st Lt. William H. Floyd, Jack W. Foster, Robert J. Redmond, Hilding R. Erickson and Bruce T. Nash, to 1st Lt.

Following officers, Ft. Hayes, O., promoted to ranks indicated: Capt. Vernon K. Sevy, to maj.; 1st Lt. Linwood O. Green and Arnold T. Wiggin, to Capt.; 2nd Lt. Robert DePue, to 1st Lt.

Following officers, Camp Atterbury, Ind., promoted to rank indicated: Maj. William T. Hardaway, to 1st Lt. col.; Capt. Howard C. Lockhart, to maj.; Capt. John C. Frame, to Maj.; 2nd Lt. Don A. Veller, to 1st Lt.

Following officers, Serv. Comd. Unit, Camp Adair, Ore., promoted to ranks indicated: Capt. Fisher J. Smith, director of supplies, to maj.; Capt. Kenneth Horne, asst. camp qm., to maj.; 1st Lt. Collins L. Carter, in charge of qm. transp. sect., to Capt.; 2nd Lt. Clarence S. Brazelton, qm. det. commanding off., to 1st Lt.; 2nd Lt. George H. Godfrey, public relations off., to 1st Lt.; 2nd Lt. Milton Harris, custodial off., 104th Div., to 1st Lt.; 2nd Lt. Pete A. Lafka, custodial off., 96th Div., to 1st Lt.; 2nd Lt. Edwin S. MacAlister, training branch off., to 1st Lt.; 2nd Lt. Victor J. Mix, postal off., to 1st Lt., and 2nd Lt. Hugh H. Tonsfeldt, asst. prison off., to 1st Lt.

1st Lt. J. W. Farrimond, Camp Callan, Calif., promoted to Capt.
2nd Lt. G. J. Shannon, hq. co., 78th Div., promoted to 1st Lt.
2nd Lt. William F. Harmon, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., promoted to 1st Lt.

Appointments
M. Sgt. Fred O. Brunner, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., app'd 1st Lt.

Warrant Officers
W.O. (Jg) David Madias, Billings Gen. Hosp., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., app'd CWO.
War Dept. announces following W.O.'s (Jg) app'd temp. CWO:
Luther L. Armstrong W. E. McCullough
K. D. Bockemeyer Oren H. McGowan
Edward M. Berg Earl L. Miller
Charles Burlingham Carl N. O'Diam
Forrest H. Butters Milton L. Perkins
Richard H. Caft Emil W. Sager
W. H. Charlton Herbert L. Schelbel
LaVerne Decker Edwin M. Seivert
B. T. Dougherty G. L. Singleton
James H. Dowdy Fred E. Smart
Lee R. Driggers Donald Soper
William C. Gaer Carl Stephan
J. W. Goodwin, jr. James H. Sullivan
John S. Hart Frank C. Swolley
Curtis B. Johnson Galle Warner
Luther B. Johnson John S. Wildincamp
Walter E. Kahler James B. Williams
Ralph W. Kelly B. Lder. H. K.
Herbert H. Lyon Burnhart
Arthur R. Mason B. Lder. H. J. Fast
Marie P. McCallum B. Lder. W. B. Jenner

War Dept. announces following app'd temp. W.O. (Jg), AUS:
M. Sgt. B. Underduo S. Sgt. Edward F. Habermehl
M. Sgt. G. G. Demond Sgt. W. J. Woolsey
M. Sgt. W. A. Ehol Sgt. John A. Webb
M. Sgt. S. Rust Sgt. Martin Johnson
M. Sgt. A. J. Eberle Sgt. E. P. Botts
M. Sgt. C. Trapp Sgt. W. H. Byers
T. Sgt. S. F. Donelan T. Sgt. R. O. Murray
T. Sgt. W. Schwand T. Sgt. J. T. Colvin T. Sgt. DeF. B. Bynum
S. Sgt. W. F. Renno T. Sgt. J. R. Greenfield
S. Sgt. J. V. Zillon Pvt. 1cl. Robert J. Hurley
S. Sgt. Claude S. Cravens, jr.
S. Sgt. E. A. Malcolm

ARMY ASSIGNMENTS

Air Forces
Brig. Gen. Arnold N. Krogstad, from Chicago, Ill., to command 5th District, AAF Technical Training Command, Miami Beach, Fla.
Lt. Col. Jack R. Adams, from Ephrata Air Base, Wash., to CO, Moses Lake Air Base, Wash.

Lt. Col. William A. Jones, who has been serving as acting executive officer of the Miami Beach Schools AAFTC has been named head of the S-2 section of the schools.
Lt. Col. Russell C. King, from base administrative inspector, Key Fld., Fla., to base personnel off., same sta.
Capt. Heyward T. Mosher has been named adjutant at McClellan Field, Calif., succeeding Maj. William M. Hill.

Capt. Gordon A. Paul, from base personnel off., Key Fld., Miss., to asst. personnel officer, 3rd Air Force, Tampa, Fla.

Chaplains
Ch. Joseph F. Higgins has reported for duty as the Catholic chaplain at the Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

Ordnance Department
1st Lt. Christopher J. Robinson graduated 30 Nov. from the Administrative and Military Motor Course "B" at Normoyle Ord. Motor Base, San Antonio, Tex.

Signal Corps
Lt. Col. Wilbur J. Chamberlin, from secretary, Eastern SC Schools, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to off. in charge, Sign. Sec., Overseas Depot, Ft. Mason, Calif.

Miscellaneous
Maj. Charles H. May, from provost marshal, Key Fld., Miss., to CO, Army Air Base, Hattiesburg, Miss., succeeding Capt. Linn Palmer, jr., who has gone to C. and G. S. School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

1st Lt. Richard J. Spurr, from Ft. Devens, Mass., to salvage and reclamation officer, 1st Service Command, Boston, Mass. 1st Lt. Lawrence E. Schofield, jr., replaces Lt. Spurr.

P. M. S. & T.
The War Department announces the assignment of the following officers to duty as Assistant Professors of Military Science and Tactics at the educational institutions designated:

Maj. Marvin T. Edmison, Inf., from Ft. Benning, Ga., to University of Nebraska, to relieve Maj. Lee W. Chatfield, Inf.
Capt. Leo W. Pinard, FA, from Camp Forrest, Tenn., to University of Nebraska, to relieve Maj. Edward T. Whiting, FA.
2nd Lt. John B. Hoffman, Inf., from Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Ark., to Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, to relieve 1st Lt. Edward J. McKillips, Inf.

Open Club at Waikiki

A brand new beach club, at Waikiki, near Pearl Harbor, T. H., was opened for enlisted men of the armed forces on 2 Dec. The club has recreational and luncheonette facilities capable of handling 3,000 service men daily.

NO NAVY, MARINE CORPS, OR COAST GUARD ORDERS

Publication of orders issued to Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard personnel has been ordered suspended to avoid possible revelation of information against the public interest.

Marine Corps Personnel

The following promotions in the United States Marine Corps Reserve have been announced:

Major
Gregory Boyington
Captain
George A. Edson, jr. Gaston Laurysen
Luther D. Bell Theron W. Agee
Irving G. Beckwith William M. Gibson
Arthur B. DeLaski Philip H. Graves
Howard B. Malmar Ben D. Morgan
William B. Moore C. E. Tankersley
Harry H. Neuberger Herbert M. Penick
James T. Patterson John W. Finney
Densil R. Fowls Robert Irwin
Gerald Feuille George E. Woodruff
John E. Brannon

1st Lieutenant
Ernest C. Dowell Frank H. Simpson
Frank E. Walton, jr. Donald J. McCaffrey
George L. White Eugene J. Durk
Homer G. Parker E. C. Farmer, jr.
W. E. Loveland Gerald W. Gage
Frank D. Ivey Albert A. Hutton
Ernest R. Love Abraham J. Cohen
Harold H. Streight E. J. Moore, jr.
James I. Best Graham T. Douglass
Raymond P. Coady Robert A. Molloy
Marcus A. J. Smith R. S. Darbee, jr.
T. H. Smith, jr. John B. Maher
John C. Reuter W. B. Hill, jr.
James G. Headley J. F. Bishop, jr.
J. H. Browne, jr. John F. Bradley
Clinton E. Jones Edmond J. Quinn
Byrl W. Munger B. S. Berghaus
F. W. Clifford, jr. Henry T. Hillard
Edward A. Sutton Daniel J. Regan
Paul S. Ford O. H. Palmer, jr.
Hubert H. Swanson James M. Rogers
Charles L. Taylor William H. Sager
August A. Buhler Monroe Blumberg
John J. Winberry Richard W. Smith
Hunter Moss Ray K. Winey
James E. Watkins Albert P. Minervini
Eugene N. Costley William W. Wright
Pierre M. Barceloux Philip A. Wilhelt
William J. Stock George M. Stratton
Donald K. Dayton K. T. Soule, jr.
Thomas H. Barry James A. Sullivan
John E. Waddill Quentin I. Smith
James A. Harris W. D. Fitzhugh, III
Robert L. Cochran E. A. Hurdle, jr.
C. D. Barrett, jr. Robert B. Fowler
Paul T. Torian Orin H. Allman
George Swinston, jr. J. A. Moriarty, jr.
Gerard T. Armitage William H. Whorf
Hugh Corrigan E. J. Craig, jr.
P. St. C. Malone John T. Speaks
Frank J. Clarke Byron B. Cain
William A. Murphy William A. Best
Harry B. Smith Ellis T. Paulk
Burton LeR. Hedlin Robert S. Clarke
John S. Todd Stanley H. Rich
Arthur W. Larson K. E. Edwards, jr.
Joseph P. Daly James W. Horton
E. C. Cushman, jr. Arthur W. Bell
N. S. Mewhinney M. F. Ahearn, jr.
Teddy L. Hansen Richard F. Warren
Thomas M. Downes George B. Gierhart
Gilbert Small, jr. John J. Butler, IV
W. H. McDonough Jerrold O. Coto
Irvin P. Hooper John H. Davies
George C. Kettler R. R. Hummel, jr.
A. C. J. Hartnett Richard C. Hanson
Harold O. Torgerson G. F. Peter, jr.
G. M. Tarrant, jr. Albert W. Wise
Lawrence H. Howe William D. Evans
Robert W. Blake William D. Lynch
James D. Tredup John L. Williams
C. F. Spilltoir, jr. Murray F. Rose
Joe R. Mathis Thomas H. Boler
George B. Matthews W. E. Ehmann
Andrew Hedesh William N. Jones
Levi T. Burcham James Fairclough
William B. Harvey John M. Hendley
A. C. Dearing, jr. R. B. Turnbull
W. L. Seawell, jr. Charles P. Macklin
Waldo E. Houf L. K. Hennessey
Norman W. Eckhardt James L. Jordan, jr.
Stephen D. Marriner Albert N. Lange
Richard F. Schanale Hugh D. Leidel
Roy L. Walters John W. MacMillan
Charles F. Schlenker Theodore H. Galysh
Arthur R. Hill Paul E. Loftus
Robert B. Shea H. C. Pierce, jr.
James F. Lawrence Curtis M. Smith
Harold P. Rodes James C. Doerr
John F. Gately Herman Abady
John F. Pople James N. Williamson
Walter J. Riddon, jr. Sidney H. Stern
Jason B. Baker J. L. Malone, jr.
Joseph F. Bushell Abel F. Cartwright
W. S. Gashel, jr. Cruger L. Bright
George R. Wilson Robert O. Brown
Raymond C. Flynn Wayne W. Christian

W. C. Cox, jr. Donald L. Klas
Wiley H. Craft Samuel S. Logan
Robert B. Fleener Richard E. Maulsby
Rufus E. Garrett J. H. McNairy, jr.
George E. Graham R. L. Nickerson
George E. Koutelas Gordon B. Nuzum
T. Levandowski Watt S. Ober
Howard J. Lynch Herbert A. Peters
Miles A. Pageler Samuel Richards, jr.
J. T. Pritchard, jr. Allen W. Rider
Orvin H. Ramlo Duncan E. Slade
Robert V. Kelly A. M. Smith, jr.
William J. Sims Norman D. Smith
Philip E. Sweeney William K. Snyder
E. A. Trowbridge John E. Sperszel
"I" "J" Williams John H. Stock
R. R. Ayres, jr. J. A. O. Stub, jr.
Robert M. Baker Leo F. Tatros, jr.
Walter R. Bartosh Thomas A. Todd
Theodore E. Beal Robert W. Van Horn
John W. Beebe Howard LeR. Walter
Albert M. Blackmon Joseph "E" Wheeler
Melvin E. Bochner Henry Wildfang, jr.
Jack L. Brushert Conrad G. Winter
James G. Burgio George D. Wolverton
L. B. Butler, jr. Russell LeV. Young
Jack Cosley Nathan D. Blaha
William E. Crowa Robert A. Olsen
J. W. Cunningham W. D. Hammack, jr.
Charles R. Deakins Ernest K. Gadebusch
S. B. Folsom, jr. J. H. McNaughton
Thomas W. Furlow Philip M. Hulme
C. F. Hahn, jr. Carl J. Shreve
Robert H. Haver Andrew W. Stohrer
Robert G. Howie Edward G. Hill
G. L. Hollowell Patrick H. Nelson
Harold R. Jaeger John F. Allen
Philip W. Kelly William A. Hickson
R. F. Kennedy N. F. Alexander

The following have been appointed second lieutenants in the Marine Corps Reserve:

2nd Lieutenants
Melville M. Moffitt Beverly D. Appleton
Joseph T. Crocker Charles D. Ashmore
W. S. Covington F. H. P. Barge
Robert H. Rubin R. S. Barker, jr.
Merril J. Fahy L. J. Bladergroen
Robert E. Stewart R. C. Bowen, jr.
Chester C. Ball Allen F. Breed
M. N. Brinkman Charles J. Brucato
Gilmore C. Colyer Evar T. Cedarleaf, jr.
H. A. Fletcher, jr. B. W. Chaffin, jr.
Leslie F. Fultz George F. Cooper, jr.
Roy J. Gagnon John J. Craig, jr.
Harold R. Gingham John C. Crawley
G. H. Goldsborough James C. Crone, jr.
Douglas J. Hance Joseph L. Cross
William W. Hay John P. Cronin
R. B. Holbrook William S. Crutcher
Pearson S. Jones G. F. Cummings, jr.
Frank J. Kosak Jack M. Daly
Paul M. Lewis A. J. D'Argonne
William M. Masterson Karl Davis, jr.
Charles J. McCaffrey James R. Donovan
John J. McCaskill Jessie R. Duncan
Clyde C. McDougle Wyndell C. Dykes
John J. Meek Quentin V. Earl
D. D. Nicholson, jr. N. I. Edminster, jr.
C. A. Niemi, jr. F. W. Edmondson, jr.
Stephen E. Powell Robert M. Egan
Robert E. Snyder Martin L. Ellison
James H. Stramler R. W. Estopinal
Loren W. Torgerson Bernard J. Favaro
John C. Van Dever Adrian R. Feckler
Albert L. Williams Robert M. Fichter
Noble W. Ferren John C. Finegan

(Continued on Next Page)

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(Continued from Preceding Page)

Harry E. Fox, Jr.
Carl C. Gabel
David Goldwater
Stanley Gordon
Joseph P. Gullid
Eric R. Haars
Charles J. Harris
Robert J. Harvey
John R. Hathorn
James W. Hedrick
Clarence R. Herrick
Hubbard K. Hinde
Paul Hines
Hal H. Hirschon
Paul K. Hoelscher
Kermit S. Holland
Thomas M. Horne
Carlos R. Hulce
Donald C. Johnson
Jack R. Jones
Thomas S. Jones
William C. Jones
James M. Kearns
John M. Kellar
Roy J. Kelley
J. I. Kiernan, Jr.
T. "H" Kilisnager
Frank J. Kilmley
H. P. Klusmeyer
R. W. Langhois
Horace Leith, Jr.
Harold A. Liban
J. W. Lillenthal, Jr.
Edwin A. Loft
Bernard S. Logan
Robert L. Lord
Vernon L. E. Lunde
Henry G. Maeger
Holt Malone
George F. Marion
Raymond J. Marion
William D. Martt
E. J. Matulich, Jr.
C. R. McAllister
C. E. McClain, Jr.
John M. McCreary
John D. McElwey
A. L. McGilvray, Jr.
W. W. McGinnias
Terry M. McPherson
John D. McPhee
J. A. McPherson
B. M. Middlebrooks
R. E. Miller, Jr.
John G. Minnick
Elmer E. Morgan, Jr.
Paul E. Morrison
Matthew M. Moss
John J. Mulligan
Peter J. Mulrooney
Bernard J. Mulvey
James R. Murphy
Ted Musick
Leo T. Nicholls
Jay T. Nichols
Robert H. North
James W. Norton
Joseph F. O'Leary
Harry M. O'Neill
Lee S. Paxman
W. J. Pfeipen
William T. Phillips
Edward E. Porter
James J. Powers
Joseph D. Price
John C. Pritchett
Richard B. Pyke
Curtis A. Randall
Michael J. Regan
Onell J. Richard
Owen Richards
Walter E. Rildan
R. E. Rivenbark
Herman E. Rixstine
A. L. Roberts, Jr.

Walton M. Rock
Armstead E. Ross
Robert L. Rossing
William M. Rountree
William S. Rozynek
James M. Rush
R. "L" Sanstrom
James T. Sarris
Paul A. Schott
Charles E. Schultz
Paul C. Schofield
J. H. Schmidheiser, Jr.
Andrew G. Smith
Evan A. Smith
Harry J. Smith
Harry M. Smith
Malcolm N. Smith
John A. Sonich
Allen B. Spanier
George Sporic
Edward C. Sproutte
Howard C. Steffens
H. A. Steinmeyer, Jr.
H. E. Stevenson
Waldron S. Stewart
Lyle F. Stoen
Edward J. Stoll
Dewey J. Storti
Hardwick Stuart
James B. Surface
Alberto Tamborini
Joseph J. Tamulis
Anthony V. Tascia
Alan I. Taylor
Robert W. Teakey
Leonard G. Thomas
Richard Tischler
F. G. Townsend
Martin Trotsky
Harold W. Tully
M. F. Turnipseed
Guy L. Wade
Charles E. Walker
Ernest G. Walker
David J. Walsh
James C. Walton
Billy D. Watkins
Darrell A. Watson
Lloyd "E" Watson
William D. Wendle
Sylvester E. West
James "C" White
R. A. Wilbourn, Jr.
Francis P. Wilson
LeRoy K. Wilson
Richard R. Windham
Adrian L. Wise
W. E. Worsham, Jr.
A. W. Zimmerman
Wendell O. Livesay
Richard N. Aufmann
T. C. Underwood, Jr.
Edward E. Gray
John E. Barnes, Jr.
Jake A. Grant
C. A. Harrington
Edward L. Brehmer
Edward H. Pesely
Thomas D. Scott
Bruce F. Williams
Willis L. Kay
Edward R. Messer
Frank C. Ralsback
Richard C. Bryson
Robert M. Luck
Walter E. Stuenkel
Joseph E. Belnor
Robert McMullen
D. J. Friedman
Paul L. Alnsworth
Robert W. Anderson
William D. Brackett
Alton L. DeBlanc
L. A. L. Plekanen
Norman C. Werner

The following have been designated as Marine Gunners:

Marine Gunner
James H. Weedon Sam H. Bailey
George F. Nesbitt A. E. Buck, Jr.
Harry G. Lundberg Roy W. Pounds
Joseph Van der Kar Hampton E. Gandy
Philip A. Rauth James F. Alexander
James D. Dietrich

Nurse Corps Report

The following is the Army Nurse Corps report for the month of November:

Transfers from Reserve to Regular: Two.
2nd Lt. Marion A. Nystrom, Fitzsimons Gen. Hosp., Colo. Marjorie E. Peck, Camp Wallace, Tex.

Promotions: Promoted to the Grade of Chief Nurse with the relative rank of 1st Lieutenant: Miriam C. Schupp, Tripler Gen. Hosp., Hawaii. Anna Kolvet, 196th Station Hosp., Lillie S. Pope, Puerto Rican Dept. Annie P. Malone, 218th Gen. Hosp., Alice J. Robbe, Hawaiian Dept. Mary E. Shanks, Brooke Gen. Hosp., Tex. Vela M. Thompson, Hawaiian Dept. Irene C. Blochberger, Ft. Richardson, Alaska. Margaret R. Higgins, Station Hosp., Los Angeles, Calif. Mary B. Clark, 68th Station Hosp., Edith Heinrich, Letterman Gen. Hosp., Calif. Martha L. Benston, Camp Livingston, La. Nettie H. Erdenberger, San Juan, Puerto Rico. Eileen E. Donnelly, Letterman Gen. Hosp., Calif. Ethel M. Coen, Camp Stewart, Ga. Betty J. Weddell, Ft. Bragg, N. C. Macie E. Paul, Camp Blanding, Fla. Mary A. McGill, Billings Gen. Hosp., Ind. Rachel Engle, Camp Cook, Calif. Alice G. Ensor, Camp Pickett, Va. Myrtle Drake, Army Air Force Gilder School, Dalhart, Tex. Margaret F. Porambo, 147th Gen. Hosp., Hazel D. Milton, Tripler Gen. Hosp., Hawaii. Ida A. Baumgarten, Stockton Field, Calif. Marian Harkness, Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif. Dagny V. J. Anderson, Barnes Gen. Hosp., Wash. Birdie W. Strange, Midland Army Flying School, Tex. Ruth H. Baldwin, 25th Gen. Hosp., Carolyn Wollenhaupt, 3rd Field Hosp., Lucy P. Pierce, Miami Beach, Fla. Sadie L. Wheelan, Camp Adair, Ore. Eisle M. Fenton, La. Garde Gen. Hosp., La. Ann R. Scully, Ft. Monroe, Va. Mildred T. Leimkuhler, Headquarters Third Service Command, Elizabeth C. Hartmann, La. Garde Gen. Hosp., La. Beatrice Lott, Army Air Base, Kans. Mary A. Sylvia, Ft. Lewis, Wash. Emma F. Houston, Camp Campbell, Ky. Freda E. Butterfield, Camp Carson, Colo. Bertid L. Chrisman, 141st Station Hosp., Helen F. Tucker, Fitzsimons Gen. Hosp., Colo. Helen G. Ward, AAFAPS, La. Junta, Colo. Anne M. Bargamin, Air Force Base, Houlton, Me. Mabel O. Weese, 120th Station Hosp., Geneva E. Henderson, Camp Butler, N. C. Mary C. Walker, Fitzsimons Gen. Hosp., Colo. Pauline E. Wylie, Kirtland Army Air Base, N. M. Norma L. Case, Camp Roberts, Calif. Leora B. Stroup, Walter Reed Gen. Hosp., Washington, D. C. Dorothy M. Clawson, Hoff Gen. Hosp., Calif. Florence C. Malone, Camp Stewart, Ga. Valeria Floyd, Camp Claiborne, La. Elizabeth M. Dunsmore, Camp Chaffee, Ark. Frieda E. Keso, Camp Polk, La. Rose Marie Bendetti, Camp Blanding, Fla. Leone G. Plekaraki, Ft. Bragg, N. C. Norma A. Bogardus, 91st Station Hosp., Grace Warren, Camp Wallace, Tex. Grace E. Stranberg, Ft. Lewis, Wash. Velma M. Kotas, Army Air Base, Pocatello, Idaho. Evelyn A. Ramsdell, Ft. Devens, Mass. Jean Truckey, Keesler Field, Miss. Doris M. Jacobs, Torney Gen. Hosp., Calif. Myrtis H. Minter, Camp Shelby, Miss. Venona M. McGuire, Camp Robinson, Ark. Theresa M. Downs, Camp Robinson, Ark. Elizabeth A. Breor, Ft. Bragg, N. C. Dorothy J. Kenney, Ft. Bragg, N. C. Winifred J. McKinny, Mitchell Field, N. Y. Lellia M. Carter, 193rd Station Hosp., Eunice S.

Coleman, Fitzsimons Gen. Hosp., Colo. Dorothy E. Alnsworth, O'Reilly Gen. Hosp., Mo. Mary C. Diffley, 59th Evacuation Hosp., Edna M. Rensch, Ft. McClellan, Ala. Lorraine D. Brown, Miami Beach, Fla. Ola M. Derr, Camp Wolters, Tex. Eunice H. Smith, Camp Edwards, Mass. Grace Priddy, Ft. Sill, Okla. Marjorie A. Deringer, Billings Gen. Hosp., Ind. May Jewett, Keesler Field, Miss. Helen I. Schreiner, Ft. Hayes, Ohio. Edna E. Sharritt, Billings Gen. Hosp., Ind. Margaret P. Seidl, Kelly Field, Tex. Barbara F. Bichel-meyer, Kelly Field, Tex. Marion J. Saks, Torney Gen. Hosp., Calif. Minnie C. Wolcott, Pine Camp, N. Y. Mercedes A. Dalton, Pine Camp, N. Y. Edna R. Shaffer, Brooke Gen. Hosp., Tex. Emma Rivoire, La. Garde Gen. Hosp., La. Bernice R. Landig, Ft. Custer, Mich. Dorothy H. McLenn, 26th Gen. Hosp. Myrtle E. Kitchell, 26th Gen. Hosp. Mamie A. Twiford, Ft. Washington, Md. Laura M. Jamison, Tilton Gen. Hosp., N. J. Total: Ninety-four.

Discharges: Sixty-five.
Retirements: Two. 1st Lt. Eleanor Con-mey, and 2nd Lt. Mary R. Hughes.

Deaths: None.

New AA Artillery Officers

Following is a list of graduates of the 35th officer candidate class at the Anti-aircraft Artillery School, Camp Davis, N. C., who were commissioned last week:

Harry A. Albright
Peter Alexander
Alva L. Arend
Jefferson D. Asher, Jr.
Clell W. Babler
Jacob H. Bagin
Burkett R. Barrett
Kenneth R. Bartlett
Geoffrey A. Barton
Paul H. Barton
Arthur W. Becker, Jr.
Frederick H. Belcher
Benjamin Bell
E. A. Bellefeuille
Hyman Bennett
David Z. Berman
William H. Biancani
John T. Bilder
Arthur A. Biloon
Philip W. Bissell
Roy E. Bjorkman
John L. Black, Jr.
Charles A. Bogir
Ernest J. Bolduc, Jr.
Nufy J. Bonk
Richard D. Borland
Robert A. Boyer
William D. Boyer
Charles F. Boykin
Thomas M. Brady
Adolph Braski
Irving Braunfeld
Hugo Brinkwart, Jr.
Raymond R. Bristol
G. R. H. Bromberg
Thaddeus Bronczyk
Clement D. Brown, Jr.
George W. Brown
F. O. Brubaker
Daniel R. Bruce
Hilery E. Bryson
G. M. Buchanan, Jr.
Gale V. Bullock
William J. Burkett
John J. Burkett
Hal A. Burnett, Jr.
Wesley R. Campbell
John R. Carbin
Ben C. Casapello
Herbert Cathey
James H. Charlton
Orion L. Cherry
Harley L. Christ
Samuel J. Christy
Christopher E. Chute
Stanley J. Cichowski
Julian D. Clark
Robert L. Clement
Benjamin M. Cohen
Charles R. Collom
Oliver H. Conrad
John W. Cooley
Joseph R. Cormier
Robert A. Corrado
Alexander F. Cowan
Robert W. Crabb
Jerry Craft
John E. Crowley
Frank W. Dausey
Thomas J. Deane

Ralph H. Hellums
Gerald McF. Herold
John W. Herz
Bob M. Hester
Paul LaV. Hilt
Albert C. Hine, Jr.
Thomas P. Hodges
Francis G. Hoferer
Joseph E. Hogan
Frank C. Holle
John F. Holloway
Joel F. Hortenstine
Kenneth G. Horton
William C. Houchens
John E. Houghton
Harold M. Houk
Walter C. Howard
George N. Howell
Lyle E. Howell
Edward W. Hudson
Herbert R. Hurley
John H. Hutton
James C. Ingalls
Nolan V. Isaacson
George C. Jeffrey
Howard R. Jersey
Willard D. Jersey
Richard C. Johnson
Stanley T. Johnson
William C. Johnson
Gordon A. Johnston
Kenneth K. Jones, Jr.
Strother Jones, Jr.
Lawrence A. Jozwiak
Raymond F. Jory
John J. Kaminski
Leland D. Kanady
Leo Kaplan
Harry C. Kauffman
Herbert J. Kaye
Thomas J. Keating
Malcolm H. Keddy
John C. Keller
Ralph H. Keller
Joseph B. Kenah
Walter Kern
John L. Kessinger
Nicholas T. Kitsonas
Donald LeRoy Kline
S. Kolodziejczyk, Jr.
Noah I. Krall
John J. Krauss
Laurence G. Kraus
Herbert Kreps
Eugene Edd Kribbs
Edward P. Kirs
Paul W. LaFleur, Jr.
Beverly R. Laird
LeRoy E. Lamkin
Harry A. Lansing
Edward J. Larimer
Samuel I. Latimer, Jr.
Henry F. Lawrence
Pinky Lazarus
Cassius M. Lea
Roy B. Left
Robert A. Lehman
Isadore I. Leiken
Gerard T. Lemmer
Charles C. Levy
Robert F. Lhota
Henry Libchits
Louis J. Lioux, Jr.
Robert J. Linehan
James D. Logan
Paul B. Long
Joseph L. Mack
Thomas C. Magill
Leo E. Mahon
Matthew M. Mahoney
Angelo Maina
S. J. Maliszewski
Michael J. Malone
James N. Maples
Morris S. Margolies
Lee E. Marks
John Marrero
Harold F. Marrs
Stephen J. Martinez
S. J. Martinez, Jr.
Harold E. Marquardt
Julian E. Mash
William A. Mathews
Bernard J. Maurelio
Charles G. Maxwell
Edward R. Mayberry
George P. Mayhew
James F. McArdle
Clarence H. McCain
John J. McCall
David M. McCarthy
Wilmer A. McClintic
James W. McCloskey
Lester O. McConnell
D. C. McCullough
R. E. McFadden
Henry J. McGee, Jr.
Arthur L. McKay
Donald J. McKeough
S. J. McPherson, II
Hollis E. McTiernan
Glen G. Meers
James A. Meese
George W. Meglasson
Scott C. Meissner, Jr.
Harold V. Meiselsohn
Arthur E. Merts
Richard W. Mettee
Morris W. Meullier
Harlan M. Meyer

F. M. Mignuolo, Jr.
Louis A. Miller
Jay W. Minney
Robert C. Mitchell
Robert L. Molyneux
Seymour J. Moore
James N. Motchall
George M. Mouton
Walter Mule
Francis J. Murphy
Frank D. Nagel
Ernest C. Natal
David Nathans
Robert D. Nelson
Edward R. New
James McKee Nix
James R. Nixon
John D. Noble
Frank M. Nutt
Arthur V. O'Brien
Daniel J. O'Connell
D. J. O'Connell, Jr.
Harold F. O'Connell
John J. O'Malley
Frank S. Olschki
Herman F. Osterdorf
Raymond L. Ott
Edward J. Ouellette
William B. Owens
Robert H. Parmelee
John T. R. Paselt
Thomas E. Patrick
Bernard V. Patrikas
Robert J. Patton
Albert Patonoff
Leonard A. Penney
Frank C. Perks
James K. Perria
Paul C. Petersen
Walter M. Peterson
Haller E. Peterson
Theodore R. Petris
Milburn R. Pfaff
John A. Pfaff
Bain W. Phillips
Walter R. Pinkham
Edwin T. Pitt
Jack E. Pitton
Orby F. Poling
William Pomeroy
Ted S. Potter
Owen I. Powell
Vernon A. Prescott
Garner G. Prest
F. A. Preston, Jr.
Vernal W. Prevett
Paul F. Probst, Jr.
Murray Projector
M. L. Quattlebaum
Donald R. Queen
V. H. Rabenstein
R. L. Ransome
Daniel P. Reichey
C. A. Reilly, Jr.
Wm. L. Reinhardt, Jr.
Stanley J. Remus, Jr.
John A. Riley
Edward J. Rille
Eduardo Rivera
John H. Robertson
Robert J. Roberts
Carl Rozen
Lewis D. Ross
John J. Roumelis
Richard F. Rupp
Geo. G. Russell, Jr.
Lelcoester Y. Ryan
William G. Ryan
Abraham Samak
Clagat B. Sanders
Robert A. Sargant
Harry H. Schaefer
Herbert E. Schaefer
Louis J. Schiffer
LeRoy A. Schmitt
Leonard Schoria
Frank K. Seurlock
Michael P. Senick
William N. Senola
Francis K. Shaw
Lloyd M. Shaw
Clifton H. Sheets
Alan P. Sherrill
W. D. Slemaglass
Joseph W. Silva
Philip K. Silver
William J. Simmon
H. A. Simondis
Bruce H. Simons
John W. Silver
Bronislaw B. Slink
Chester M. Smith
John F. Smith
Roy B. Smith
Jay L. Smolensky
Arin E. Snider
John O. Snyder
Robert E. Snyder
Matthew J. Sonars
Lyle V. Springer
David M. Stafford
Joseph W. Stanley
Lester M. Steele
Cletus J. Stibich
Andrew W. Stumpf
Leland J. Sullivan
Stanley W. Swidelski
Harold L. Swisher
Clifford J. Taylor
James L. Taylor



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(Continued on Next Page)

New AA Artillery Officers

(Continued from Preceding Page)

William H. Theurer
George W. Thibault
Robert L. Thomas
Charles E. Thrope
Marice E. Tobin
Lawrence T. Trice
William G. Trigg
Talbot M. Tripp
A. C. Troubetsky
Masley H. Trumble
Chester B. Turechek
Ralph B. Turner
Robert E. Turner
J. Turteltaub
William O. Tynes
Walden Upp
William Urban
Adolph A. Vallario
John A. Venard
Andrew L. Venters
Merlin LeRoy Vierra
Des Vines
John VonBergen
Daniel B. Voorhees

Joseph D. Wahl
Mel Wald
Osborne K. Walls
Vernon E. Waters
Virgil G. Watkins
F. J. Waugh, Jr.
W. D. Weaver, Jr.
Charles R. Weeks
Karl J. Weimer
Charles Weiner
John F. Wheeler, Jr.
John W. White
Hallice Wiggs
John T. Williams
Foy T. Willson
Rollyn W. Wilson
Irwin Winer
N. E. Winslow, Jr.
B. A. Wohlgenuth
Frederick B. Yates
James J. Young, Jr.
William G. Young
William A. Zelf

Purple Heart Awards

Award of 106 Purple Heart Decorations for wounds received in action in the Southwest Pacific Area were announced by the War Department on 10 Dec.

In the following list those whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) were given a citation for a "singularly meritorious act of essential service"; those whose names are preceded by a dagger (†) were wounded in New Guinea; those preceded by a double dagger (‡) were wounded in Australia; while all others were wounded in the Philippines.

Pvt. B. L. Knipfner
Pvt. James Bibb
1st Lt. J. A. Elder
1st Lt. L. Buchanan
1st Sgt. W. G. Carpenter
Cpl. M. B. Olmsted
Pvt. C. A. Lamb
Pvt. J. E. Martin
Pvt. B. R. Foster
Pvt. R. O. Sinor
Pvt. J. H. Rlotte
Pvt. H. F. Parkes
Pvt. A. W. Werner
1st Lt. L. Albrecht
Pvt. M. G. Gainey

Sgt. W. L. Nelms
1st Lt. G. A. Whitely
1st Lt. R. W. Hager
Pvt. F. A. Staab
Pvt. 1c C. H. Freeman
Pvt. J. A. Christopher
Pvt. J. S. Kossak
Pvt. E. S. Yargus
T. Sgt. V. T. Debes
T. Sgt. F. Benedict
T. 4g F. L. Hovious
Sgt. J. D. Bell
Pvt. 1c G. L. Jones
Pvt. Ruby Prater
Cpl. C. W. Winkler
T. Sgt. O. T. May

Pvt. 1c J. L. Preston
Pvt. 1c M. E. Stevens
1st Lt. H. H. Angell
1st Lt. F. M. Armstrong, Jr.
Sgt. C. Brownfield
Pvt. A. L. Danielson
Pvt. W. J. Kerrigan
Pvt. V. A. Nelson
Pvt. J. L. Johnson
Pvt. 1c F. B. Cardwell
Pvt. L. M. Minugh
1st Lt. J. J. Donegan
Pvt. B. P. Faunce
Cpl. J. S. Roberts
Pvt. 1c A. B. Martinez
Pvt. 1c Frank Nieto
Pvt. B. Chavez
Pvt. F. G. Sisneros
S. Sgt. A. B. Cumis
S. Sgt. A. Simonds
†Sgt. Joseph Salvia
Pvt. John Hrynokow
Pvt. 1c E. Lisiewski
Cpl. J. T. McClarnon
Pvt. J. A. Mayberry
S. Sgt. C. F. Wiseman
Capt. B. A. Claspill
S. Sgt. G. H. Watson

Sgt. H. T. Harper
Pvt. R. Henricksen
Pvt. W. S. Riley
2nd Lt. B. A. Passanante
Pvt. W. L. Reininger
Pvt. W. J. Rushon
2nd Lt. G. B. Berkowitz
2nd Lt. O. Black
S. Sgt. J. G. Brown
Pvt. 1c T. V. Corbett
Pvt. 1c G. T. Davis
Pvt. W. I. Carothers
Pvt. O. H. Douglas
Capt. R. N. Huguet
Pvt. C. H. McDonald
Pvt. A. W. Pelham
Pvt. H. H. Vogt
Cpl. H. Kissell
Pvt. C. M. Poulsen
1st Sgt. C. M. Hillis
Sgt. R. Fritz
Capt. A. T. Leininger
1st Lt. A. J. Barts
Pvt. W. W. Mauhar
Cpl. E. B. Bennick
Sgt. J. D. Spransa

Awarded the Purple Heart, Philippine Army
3rd Lt. G. Javier
3rd Lt. Juan Pajas
Sgt. I. Interior
Pvt. G. Abril
Pvt. A. Awigin
Pvt. P. Diaoyan
Pvt. M. Ejorcadan

Awarded the Purple Heart, Philippine Scouts
Sgt. H. Manalese
Sgt. P. Ubarro
Cpl. V. Anacleto
Pvt. 1c B. Loremas

Awarded the Purple Heart (Posthumous)
2nd Lt. Joseph F. Kane, OD. For a singularly meritorious act of essential service near Bathurst Island, Northern Territory, Australia, on February 19 and 20, 1942.

Rank of National Gd. Officers

The House this week passed and sent to the President legislation which amends the National Defense Act to permit National Guard officers on active duty to count in determining precedence service at special service schools, at camps, on maneuvers and at small arms competitions.

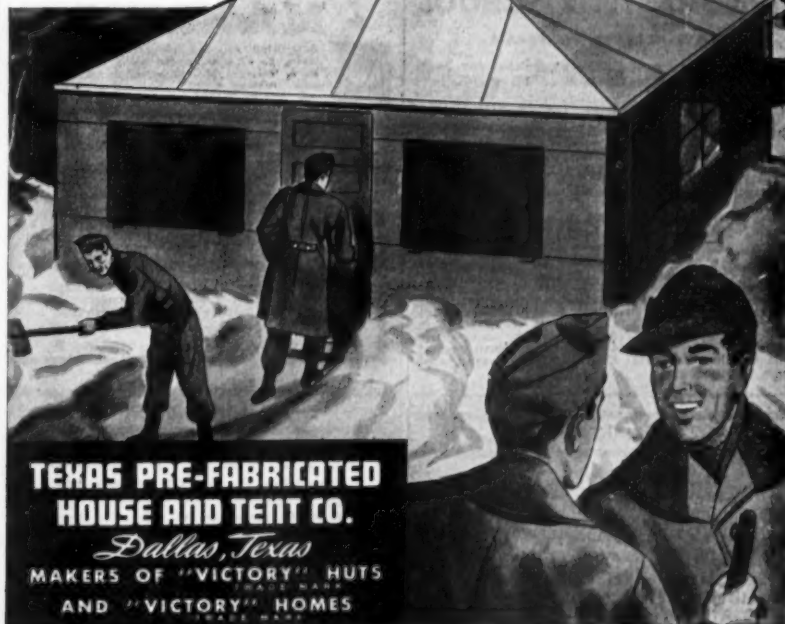
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BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Graduate Ft. Warren QMC School

Four hundred and fifty-seven officer candidates received their commissions as second lieutenants late last month, when Class No. 3 of the Quartermaster Officer Candidate School at Ft. Warren, Wyo. was graduated. Principal speakers at the graduation were Brig. Gen. J. A. Warden, commanding general of Ft. Warren and the Quartermaster Replacement Training Center and commandant of the OCS; Col. R. G. Schmidt, assistant commandant, and Dr. Wiley Jones, prominent Portland, Ore., physician who was a guest of honor as a representative father of the graduating class. The oath of office was administered to the new officers by Col. J. B. Clearwater, QMRTC adjutant.

Class No. 4 of the OCS, consisting of over 800 candidates, will graduate 23 Dec. and Class No. 5, consisting of 437 officer candidates was started 23 Nov. immediately following the graduation of Class No. 3.

Members of Class No. 3 who were commissioned QMC second lieutenants in the

Army of the United States, are:

J. (10) E. Albertson
Frederick R. Allen
Elmer J. Allison
Rollin F. Allyn
Harry Altshuler
Arthur C. Ames
A. P. Anderson
Wayne R. Anderson
James H. Andrew
Carroll T. Andrews
John H. Ankner
Richard W. Aschm
Floyd D. Atkins
Charles R. Atwell
Robert B. Axen
Manly H. Aylor
Francis J. Badeaux
Howard H. Bagwell
Bryan W. Baldwin
Charles H. Bankert
Donald L. Bannan
H. A. Barnes, jr.
Ralph C. Barnett
Samuel E. Baron
Henry C. Bartel
L. I. Bartholomew
G. R. Bartolotti
Paul L. Bath
Charles M. Beard
John T. Beatty

William I. Bedell
Clifford L. Beech
Kenneth W. Beese
Edwin N. Bell
Jacob Bentkover
Donald R. Berger
James F. Blanchina
John L. Bidle
Harry V. Bierma
E. C. Billigmeier
Francis B. Bissenden
Paul G. Black
Winfield M. Black
Donald R. Blair
Earl A. Black
Paul M. Borges
John C. Bott
Charles A. Bradley
R. L. Brannock, jr.
Bobby J. Brewer
Joe M. Brinson
Raymond W. Brown
E. H. Browning, jr.
Philip O. Brubaker
John R. Buffington
Dale P. Burr
Claude D. Burrows
Dennis L. Cain
Ray K. Callen
Clifford G. Campbell

Donald E. Campbell
Jacob M. Canovsky
Stephen G. Carew
Clarence V. Carney
Robert W. Cassidy
Harry P. Childress
David A. Cleary
Raymond L. Clellen
Guy R. Clements
Clifford B. Coffman
Bernard L. Cohn
Frank T. Colberg
Kenneth T. Colwell
Alfred F. Coney
Michael T. Conway
Arthur L. Cook
Duncan S. Coombs
F. R. Cornelson
Robert C. Corning
James W. Cooby
Marion L. Crandall
Meyer Crandell
Robert C. Crane
William E. Craver
Pasquale N. Crea
James S. Curtis
Gordon T. Dahlin
John P. Dakai
Jerome W. Daub
Arnold Dee
Elmer Deeth
Dudley W. Denton
John F. Dillon
Ross Dix
Erwin Dingman
S. A. Dominski
Francis E. Donahue
Bernard Dougherty
James J. Doyas
Oscar E. Dunbar
R. M. Duncan, jr.
Gordon H. Dunker
Maurice W. Dunn
Silas D. Dunn, jr.
Richard G. Dupree
William J. Dziubiak
Arthur T. Edwards
Frank B. Edwards
Marvin E. Edwards
Abraham I. Elbel
Irvin Eisenberg
Joe D. Eisenberg
Frank H. Ellis
John S. Emerson
Chester F. Erickson
James R. Erwin
Maynard O. Evans
Harlan A. Eyre
Joseph G. Fanelli
Karl R. Fenn
Melvin F. Ferguson
William B. Ferriss
Robert S. Field
R. H. Filsinger, jr.
Aaron A. Fischer
Irving Flax
Robert M. Forcey
Howard L. Ford
Wendell B. Forsythe
Ira C. Freet, jr.
Rudolf C. Freier
Charles E. Friedman
Billy E. Fritts
Alan S. Furst
William E. Fuson
Leon Gagliano
James L. Gann
Peter B. Garrett
Samuel T. Gates
C. B. Gawronski
E. F. A. Germino
Donald E. Gish
Richard B. Goetz
Paul Goodman
Luther A. Goodwin
Andrew L. Gordon
John J. Gottfried
John E. Grady
Sawyer A. Graham
Ralph J. Gross
William J. Haasz
Charles H. Hagan
Donald J. Hall
Richard F. Hall
Wilbert F. Haller
Willis E. Hamilton
Arthur H. Hannes
Earl H. Hansen
Nathaniel C. Harden
Kenneth Hargrove
Samuel A. Harlan
Daniel P. Harrison
William G. Hart
Edwin M. Heary
Robert A. Heberer
Harry R. Heeney
Harold E. Heiny
Ralph S. Helphringer
William W. Hensley
James L. Henson, jr.
Ralph E. Herold
Joseph A. Higgins
James W. Hill
Max Hiller
Verne S. Hillyard
William C. Hittner
Leo M. Hoover
James I. Hossack
Hubert P. Hoy
Thomas H. Hughes
John S. Humke

William Irons
Albert W. Irvine
Floyd Irving, jr.
Frank J. Isca
Arthur M. Isler
Charles H. Israel
Nels D. Jacobson
Silas H. Jewett
Robert L. Johnson
Harvey L. Johnson
H. O. E. Johnson
Paul C. Johnson
Ray M. Johnson
Samuel B. Johnson
Carl F. Johnston
Thomas S. Jones
Joe Joseph
Robert B. Joshel
Henry L. Joyce, jr.
Howard C. Kalb
Charles J. Kallish
Harry G. Karchmer
Edward Kaufman
Richard B. Kelley
Morris Kerman
William E. Keyser
Robert B. Kiel
John M. King
Irwin Kins
Charles L. Kish
Oliver C. Kjar
Milton Klautdt
Donald W. Klett
Thomas C. Knight
Melvin F. Koetter
Konstant Kozel
Joseph A. Kramer
William J. Kramer
A. G. Krausgill, jr.
Victor L. Krzycki
Francis D. Lanceto
Alton J. Landbeck
F. P. Lander, jr.
Anthony P. Lee
Albert S. Leach
Frank P. Lesley
W. V. Lethenstrom
Jerome H. Leviton
J. W. Lichtenberger
Sigvard J. Liedholm
R. L. Linderberg
Ralph S. Livengood
Mario J. Lombardi
Salvatore A. Loverde
Charles E. Lowe
Charles M. C. Lyle
John H. Lyons, jr.
K. C. McAllister
R. C. McCampbell
John J. McCauley
Ford M. McGibbeny
Earl A. McGibbon
Kenneth H. McGill
Joffre C. McLaurin
J. J. McPartland
Richard E. Mal
Ellsworth J. Malott
Wade M. Maness
James J. Manley
Sam T. Manning
Lowell W. Marsh
J. J. Marshall, jr.
Robert W. Marshall
Dana C. Martin
Terry F. Martin
Charles R. Mason
Bernard Massarsky
Albert E. Matson
Mace Mervis
T. R. Messersmith
Donald W. Meyer
Lester J. Meythaler
Albert Miller
Arthur M. Miller
Charles J. Miller
Edward H. Miller
Leon Miller
Leroy W. Miller
Edward Milton
Lawrence G. Mix
John D. Moeller
James M. Moffett
Carroll C. Moore
Clair C. Morrow
Arnold L. Moseley
Robert B. Mueller
Walter J. Muir
Charles E. Mullins
James E. Murphy
John W. Murphy
Marshall P. Murphy
James E. Murray
Wilbur C. Murray
Gerald H. Myers
Philip C. Myers
S. C. Maumann
Irwin E. Newhauser
Menelaus Nicholais
Samuel W. Nichols
Frank T. Nicklawsky
Robert E. Nixon
Richard A. Nowacki
Ray W. Nunn
J. C. O'Donnell, jr.
William E. O'Donnell
William W. Oliver
Robert L. Olmsted
William Ordzie
LaVern B. Palmer
Billy B. Palmore
Robert H. Park

Erwin G. Parkin
Eugene H. Pauley
Robert E. Peay
Wendell T. Peck
Roland H. Pedersen
William L. Peebles
Lawrence N. Perks
Paul E. Poulsen
Geoffrey W. Powis
William C. Prediger
George R. Price
Herbert M. Price
Harold L. Purdy
Frank N. Qualls
Kenneth A. Raus
Francis A. Rea
Herbert J. Redler
William F. Redman
Francis X. Reilly
Andrew P. Rennie
C. L. Rhiddlehoever
Andreas Rhode
Wilbur D. Rickert
Paul R. Rinehart
Harold L. Ringel
Victor C. Rizzi
Derwyn D. Robb
Earl W. Roberts
Edwin T. Robertson
Farrol D. Robertson
Walter B. Robinson
Glenn W. Rogers
Paul A. Rogers
Poole Rogers
Jerry J. Rosenthal
Sterling R. Ruck
Charles F. Runkel
Fred Ruoff
William B. Russell
Philip Salomon
Charles E. Sams
David H. Samson
Harold E. Sands
Melbourne Sanowsky
Paul H. Schlosberg
Harold B. Schneider
I. Schubkegel, jr.
Wilbur L. Schulze
Norman D. Schwartz
Richard T. Semmens
John W. Shaffer
John P. Shannon
John E. Shaughnessy
Philip H. Sheridan
Robert W. Sherman
Joseph J. Shomon
John P. Sibbald
W. R. Simmermacher
Byron Simpson
Melvin R. Simpson
Walter J. Siran
Bennie C. Smith
George D. Smith
Thomas D. Smith
Woodrow V. Smith
Joseph Sollowin
Francis X. Spadey
Philip L. Spooner
Joseph W. Stall
Eugene Stanton
Milton R. Stavig
John O. St. Clair
Clarence L. Stebbins
Raymond Stecker
Charles V. Steele
Stanley Steffens
Joseph J. Stein
Fred R. Steljes

Irving G. Stenard
Homer N. Stephens
Thomas W. Stevens
Garfield W. Stewart
Kenneth E. Stewart
Alfred W. Stokes, jr.
Henry E. Stokes
Robert J. Stove
Mathew E. Strahl
Randolph T. Strahl
Joseph C. Stutler
Dempsey D. Sullivan
Francis J. Sullivan
George Sundstrom
Harry E. Suter
Joseph N. Swift
Nathan Taffet
Henry C. Taylor
John G. Telnet
Ernest J. Terry
John D. Terry
Donald N. Test, jr.
C. M. Thompson, jr.
Louis H. Thompson
Robert A. Thompson
T. J. Thompson, jr.
Roger C. Thraas
John D. Thraas
John T. Todd
Richard L. Todd
Jack Tolomeo
Charles H. Tompkins
William R. Trotter
Frank M. Truesdale
Leo F. Tully
Robert D. Vance
Irving M. Van Hise
Edward Vistala
Paul C. Wagoner
Milton A. Waldman
John W. Wallace
J. M. (10) T. Wallis
Moe Wally
Frederic D. Walter
William H. Walters
Cecil L. Ward
Frederic T. Ward
Carl E. Watt
Murray W. Watts
Benjamin F. Weiss
John H. Weir
Charles E. West
Edward A. Whalen
Ronald R. Wheeler
Milton J. White
William E. White
William C. Whitely
Frank L. Wiggins
Gordon C. Wilde
Alvin T. Wiley
Cyril F. Williams
Eugene W. Williams
John C. Williams
Barton T. Wilson
H. F. Windmiller
Floyd A. Winfield
Solomon F. Wolf
Robert F. Wolf
Otto P. Wood
Charles E. Woodard
W. H. Woodard, jr.
George H. Wright
George T. Wright
Emmett H. Wustlich
Billy R. York
Robert R. Young
Morris M. Zingans

SCHOOL DIRECTORY

The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education, 1711 Conn. Ave., Washington, D. C.

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A. W. Bryan, Lt. (jg) USN (Ret.) U.S.N.A. '36

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Take Motor Course

Twenty-six officers (25 second lieutenants from Ft. Belvoir, Va., and 1 first lieutenant from Holabird) are enrolled in the regular two-month Officers' Course "A-15" in the Ordnance Automotive School at Holabird, Md. The course started 30 Nov. 1942, and will continue to 23 Jan. 1943. Names of these officers:

1st Lt. M. E. Johnson	2nd Lt. W. F. Nolan
2nd Lt. M. B. Braswell	2nd Lt. A. J. Parker
2nd Lt. W. C. Briggs	2nd Lt. M. C. Petras
2nd Lt. E. S. Campbell	2nd Lt. E. G. Reicher
2nd Lt. M. Carroll	2nd Lt. E. G. Roycroft
2nd Lt. D. E. Gillis	2nd Lt. W. R. Spahr
2nd Lt. D. L. Gunter	2nd Lt. H. A. Svedola
2nd Lt. G. T. Krause	2nd Lt. E. H. Ungr
2nd Lt. R. S. Lang	2nd Lt. J. T. Vaughn
2nd Lt. G. A. Martinez	2nd Lt. R. S. Westman
2nd Lt. L. V. McDowell	2nd Lt. J. E. Wells
2nd Lt. F. J. Mers	2nd Lt. G. H. Wirth
2nd Lt. A. R. Mitchell	

Mentally Limited Service Men

The following telegram has been dispatched to the field by the War Department:

"So much of AR 615-25 and changes thereto as pertains to limited service, Class C (Mental), are rescinded. No enlisted man will be classified limited service on mental grounds. Any enlisted man physically qualified for general service will be classified as general service."

Engineer Candidates Commissioned

Ft. Belvoir, Va.—The following candidates were commissioned Second Lieutenants in the Army of the United States, and took Oath of Office on 9 Dec.:

A. Abrams
A. H. Abrams
A. M. Agoos
A. B. Alexander
C. E. Anderson
C. D. Anderson
H. Anderson
J. E. Anderson
J. R. Anderson, jr.
E. E. Andrew
J. A. Andronis
E. W. Atkinson, jr.
J. E. Atkinson, jr.
J. E. Audley
J. E. Austin, jr.
A. B. Axelsson
J. W. Ayers
D. W. Babb
J. Babb
J. F. Bailey
G. W. Baker
R. Baker
D. E. Barb
F. F. Barnes
M. B. Barnes
E. E. Barnes
G. D. Barnett
C. B. Barone
W. A. Barr
W. G. Barrett
B. Barrow
A. J. Barth
N. W. Bass
G. J. Bateman
J. B. Bates
V. S. Baugh
W. F. Baumberger
W. O. Baxter
J. E. Bendel
C. F. Beard
S. S. Beary
A. H. Beaudry
G. W. Beckman, jr.
J. D. Belk
G. B. Bell
W. D. Bennett
W. L. Bergman
N. B. Benson
J. G. Bergschneider
C. W. Berry
K. Berry
H. A. Besto
C. B. Binnings
A. Birch
R. E. Bishoff
G. D. Blake
W. B. Blake, jr.
F. C. Blattner
D. D. Bobins
C. B. Bogeso
J. N. Boles
C. R. Bomhoff
W. E. Booth, jr.
A. Bornstein
C. A. Bowles
W. C. Boyd
W. W. Bradfield
T. W. Brady
P. A. Braham
T. E. Brannen
E. E. Brennan
L. B. Brigham
L. C. Brinkman
J. A. Bristol
J. E. Brobeck
W. E. Brooks, jr.
D. L. Broussard
F. R. Brown
R. P. Brown
E. C. Brown, jr.
W. G. Brown
W. F. Browne
W. C. Bruening, jr.
J. Buchalter
J. R. Buchanan
E. E. Buckel
E. C. Buko
M. Burtnett
J. P. Bussey, jr.
H. Cain, jr.
D. H. Caldon

P. M. Callahan
P. C. Cambareri
E. R. Cameron
H. A. Camp, jr.
L. F. Carney
J. J. Carpenter
H. M. Charles
E. Christiansen
A. J. Ciccone
A. B. Clark
N. J. Clark, jr.
R. T. Clausen
E. D. Clulow
L. G. Conkley
W. W. Colby, jr.
B. D. Colclough
W. G. Cole
W. A. Collier
B. W. Collins
K. E. Comey
H. D. Conyers
A. H. Cook
E. W. Cooke
J. W. Cooper
W. M. Cooper
A. J. Corey
V. W. Corey
A. Corminboeuf
H. D. Cothran
J. S. Coughlan
J. S. Coward
R. H. Craig
E. W. Cralle
J. A. Crano
W. V. Cranston
R. L. Craumer
M. L. Crowley
C. K. Crum
K. Z. Crumrine
J. Culhane
J. D. Curry, jr.
C. Czapinski
M. G. Dalla Pozzo
W. Dannenberg
B. F. Daub, jr.
G. F. Davenport, jr.
C. D. Davidson
D. B. Davis
H. N. Davis
J. T. Davison
C. W. DeLong
H. L. Dickinson
P. H. Diehl
C. D. Dodson
T. R. Donnelly
W. A. Dooley
H. A. Douville
J. B. Downes
C. E. Duffield, jr.
W. B. Duffield
J. J. Duke
J. M. Dullea
F. N. Dyer
W. L. Easton
J. W. Edwards
W. Elsenberg
R. E. Elkins
C. L. Elliott
F. A. Ellis
R. F. Ertell
W. F. Ewing
J. V. Fay
M. Feld
S. J. Feritta
H. H. Fields
J. W. Flithian
J. Fletcher
E. M. Ford
R. M. Ford
S. D. Ford
M. F. Fough
M. S. Fowler, jr.
V. Francis
W. E. Frank
M. J. Gale
J. D. Gallagher
J. P. Gaul, jr.
D. Geler
L. S. Geisler
J. Q. Gelder
C. P. Gelts
J. E. George
C. Gersten

D. J. Gettings
C. P. Gibson
G. J. Gibson
C. M. Gilmore
R. W. Goerke
A. A. Goez, jr.
R. A. Goetz
W. P. Golden
J. C. Gollightly, sr.
C. Gonzales
R. F. Gorey
R. G. Gospodar
E. M. Gould, jr.
R. A. Goulet
D. C. Grant
G. W. Gray, jr.
R. B. Greene
R. E. Grout
P. A. Grummer
W. R. Grunow, jr.
E. H. Gurin
W. F. Haase
R. F. Hagz
R. W. Haight
W. C. Hall
H. C. Haines
F. J. Hala, jr.
R. C. Hall
R. G. Halliday
C. G. Hamm, jr.
J. O. Hancock
A. Handley
W. L. Hannum
C. A. Harper
W. R. Harris, jr.
J. F. Hatton
M. L. Hawkins
L. Haynes
R. S. Head
M. G. Heap, jr.
E. G. Heimbach
W. C. Hendry, jr.
C. W. Hersman
G. F. Hiatt
L. A. Hickerson
J. F. Hicks
S. E. Hicks
J. W. Hill
K. M. Hoff
K. A. Hoffman
J. B. Hoffman
R. L. Holdzkom
M. P. Hollander
J. H. Hollywood
E. G. Holm
J. K. Holst
E. G. Holt
J. M. Hooks
J. P. Horan
J. W. Houtz
H. W. Howard
C. D. Howell
A. H. Howerton
H. L. Huggett
H. I. Hughes
P. Humphrey
W. L. Hurley
B. W. Hyde
S. J. Ionta
W. H. Isley
J. L. Jackson
C. H. Jacobsen
J. K. Jares
R. E. Jeanfavre
L. A. Jennings
A. A. Johnson
C. W. Johnson
R. B. Johnson
C. L. Kallitowski
O. M. Kaus
J. E. Kelsner
E. M. Kelly
H. T. Kendall
A. J. Kennedy
W. J. Kiel
M. P. King, jr.
V. A. King
B. J. Kingery
E. W. Kistler
H. L. Kitch
W. V. Knall
J. R. Knapp
R. L. Kobel
R. R. Kohl
H. C. Kolehmainen
E. J. Kopecy
W. Kowalyk
L. O. Krebs
C. O. Krieg
H. H. Lacey

W. C. Lackey
J. B. Laing
V. McK. Lamm
T. A. LaMontagne
R. F. Lange
E. W. Lappala
E. F. Lary
C. B. Lascelles, jr.
I. Lasensky
W. R. Lawler
J. E. Lawson
D. N. Leary
L. D. Leary
J. H. Legan
R. J. Leon
C. D. Leonard
I. N. Leveton
H. C. Lewis, jr.
R. Lewis, jr.
R. R. Lewis
M. L. Lindsey
R. F. Link
S. W. Lipsen
J. O. Litchford
D. E. Lloyd
D. W. Lobitz
F. L. Lombardo
L. K. Long
I. B. Louderback
R. E. Love
J. H. Lovett
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W. J. MacMurren
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T. J. Malone, jr.
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R. J. Maroney
T. A. Marshall
A. Mazzagatti
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W. F. McCarthy
B. O. McCauley
C. J. R. McClure
W. H. McConnell
C. W. McCormick
E. Y. McCormick
C. J. McCormick
J. H. McCoy
D. McCulloch
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F. J. McKay
F. A. McKinnon
F. D. McLaughlin
D. H. Meddaugh
B. Michells
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H. D. Miller
I. B. Miller
J. D. Mills
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J. P. Montalbano
H. W. Monteith
C. H. Moody, jr.
D. E. Moore
D. E. Moore
R. F. Moore
R. R. Moore
V. H. Moore
W. P. Morey
J. R. Morrison
H. V. Mount, jr.
R. C. Mowry
R. M. Moyer
R. E. Murphy
M. J. Murrett
R. V. Mutchler
J. D. Nash
J. J. Navarro
P. F. Neely
J. F. Nelson
B. R. Neamith
H. S. New, jr.
M. W. Newell
H. J. Newett
D. E. Noel
W. H. Nord
V. K. Nonskhanjan
R. G. O'Connor
D. A. Olden
R. E. Parker
L. A. Patterson
C. W. Peckinpough, jr.
J. E. Perry
A. F. Peternel
C. J. Phillips

W. W. Phillips
J. W. Pindar
E. A. Placek
D. B. Pope
E. A. Powers
W. E. Powers
G. C. Pray
W. N. Pressley
W. L. Preston
W. C. Preusker
F. D. Priebe
A. C. Radley
H. L. Raether
M. O. Ramaland
H. W. Rath
E. A. Reep
R. G. Reid
B. O. Repass
J. E. Reuss
J. H. Reynolds
J. W. Rheln
G. del. Rheark
A. L. Rice
F. Q. Rice
J. L. Ricketta
J. F. Riekmeyer
M. O. Ristvedt
L. M. Robbins
V. K. Robinson
F. R. Roby
W. F. Rodgers
W. C. Roegge
J. T. Rogers
T. B. Roper
L. H. Rosenthal
G. D. Ross
R. A. Russell
F. M. Russell
J. E. Ryall
J. G. Ryan
C. Sargent
L. E. R. Sasse
W. L. Savio
H. L. Schneider
H. Schneider
F. B. Schwartz
R. C. Searl
W. Sengerson
R. W. Seivig
J. R. Shattuck, jr.
R. R. Shaw
H. W. Sheldon
R. O. Shelton, jr.
R. T. Shelton, jr.
N. B. Slagter
W. H. Slocum
J. A. Smiley
J. E. Smith
J. E. Smith
P. E. Smith

R. C. Smith
R. M. Smith
W. L. Smith
W. S. Soliwoda
J. A. Solomon
J. Sorensen, jr.
D. L. Sower
F. P. Sparks
E. A. Spencer
J. A. Spiridigliozzi
C. Squibb
C. Stawski
C. G. Steyer
W. J. Strevel
J. F. Sunderland
F. G. Swift
M. E. Switzer
S. E. Szemetko
G. Tatum
B. A. Taylor
G. A. Taylor
H. S. Teall
E. A. Tegge
G. P. Teller
R. W. Templeton
C. M. Thomas
M. Thompson
P. Thompson, jr.
O. A. Thurman
M. Tochen
C. Totolo
B. J. Townsend
G. A. Tozli
J. D. Tracy
W. O. Tracy, jr.
T. E. Traak
R. H. True
B. Turkia
H. Y. Turlington
R. B. Turner
D. W. Van Der Vort
R. E. Vergie
A. J. Vetrano
L. F. Vicinus
D. Vontas
A. D. Vozeolass
J. M. Walecki
A. DeW. Walker
J. W. Wallace
J. B. Ward
W. L. Warren
F. L. Washburn, jr.
L. T. Waterman
C. J. Weaver
C. H. Weber
M. L. Weems
H. S. Welts
J. R. Wentworth
G. D. Weston
D. H. White
F. LeR. White

F. C. White
P. P. White
B. H. Whorton
E. B. Willard
E. E. Williams
J. P. Williams
H. W. Wilson
G. E. Wilt
H. E. Winkey
B. L. Winston

H. R. Woodward
H. W. Worstall
J. H. Yates
J. G. Yelsley
S. B. Young
U. Z. Youngblood II
H. W. Youngquist
A. F. Zaskey
H. J. Zimmerman, jr.
H. Zimont

Chemical Warfare School

Edgewood Arsenal, Md. — Attending the Third Chemical Warfare Service Refresher course here 7-19 Dec. 1942 are:

Colonel
G. W. Wannamaker
Lieutenant Colonels
A. W. Sikes
Major
E. W. Graf
Captains
J. C. Fortenberry
T. A. Kenan
First Lieutenants
J. R. Brennan
A. B. Bullock
J. P. Cannon
J. A. Dorsey, jr.
P. J. Eldredge
M. E. Inge, jr.
A. E. Keller
J. Kozar
Second Lieutenants
L. J. Arent
R. M. Evans
G. H. Fell
K. W. Gobar
L. E. Hall
K. V. Kelly
F. S. Little
W. H. Lemmond
E. F. McCall
F. S. McGinnis, jr.
E. R. Outten
W. H. Owen, jr.
L. J. Stefani
W. C. Sturdivant, jr.
H. C. Winter
F. W. Ludecke
A. P. Mitchell
J. M. Moseley
F. W. Rolf
D. L. Stegall
C. W. Stull
R. R. Wilson

CAC School

Ft. Monroe, Va.—The Department of Enlisted Specialists of the Coast Artillery School held graduation exercises recently for the enlisted men who finished the course for electricians on the Seacoast Data Computer.

Private Herbert W. Wedell, of Princeton, Wis., led the class with a scholastic average of 87.2 percent.

The list of graduates is:
Pvt. Herbert W. Wedell, Cpl. Edward L. Znoy, Pvt. Ralph H. German, Techn. 3rd Gr. James E. Beauchage, Techn. 4th Gr. Arnold J. Billmeier, Sgt. Joseph M. Dutra, Pvt. Archie W. Matthews.

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Type of Body _____ Motor No. _____

Purchase Date _____ New Used _____ Cost \$ _____

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—The adherence of Dakar and all its hinterland to the United Nations' cause is another advantage which has resulted from the arrangement General Eisenhower made with Admiral Darlan. It assures control by an ally of this Government of the important port on the bulge of Northwest Africa, to which the President in addresses, has referred repeatedly as a possible base for Axis air operations across the Atlantic against Brazil, and from that country, with intermediate stops, against the United States. In the reverse direction, Dakar will serve as a landing field for our bombers flying to Brazil and across the Atlantic en route to the battlefields of Tunisia and Tripoli. Another service Dakar will render will be as a base of operations for anti-submarine hunting, and this will enable greater protection for our convoys reinforcing and supplying our troops in North Africa, and for the trade of England, which steams along the ocean lane a couple of hundred miles west of the Dark Continent.

Long ago recognizing the strategic value of Dakar, the French equipped it as a naval and air base, provided it with docks and repair shops, and defended it with strong fortifications. When it was attacked by the Free French and the British over a year ago, it proved too powerful to reduce, and they were compelled to retire with severe losses. The Germans realized that any onslaught from America must be made from Dakar, as well as from the Portuguese Islands and Iceland and Greenland in the North. The prospect that they would be able to use the French port was responsible in part for the efforts they made to secure collaboration from the Vichy Government, and for their accord with the policy of that Government to maintain there a naval force made up of battleships, light cruisers, and, especially, submarines, and an air command, which could serve as an umbrella for the ships and for independent operations against British and American warships and merchantmen.

Besides our acquisition of the use of Dakar and the French ships stationed there, other advantages flowing from the Eisenhower-Darlan arrangement include the accession to the United Nations' cause of most of the French and native leaders; the cooperation of French and Native troops with the Anglo-American Armies; the scuttling of all but 20 of the 75 French warships at anchor or in drydock at Toulon, and the prospect that fighting with us will be the French warships at Alexandria, as well as those at Dakar. Another outstanding advantage is that the entire area of North Africa, with the exception of Tripoli and the Tunisian triangle has passed with Equatorial Africa, under our domination; and that area is rich in foodstuffs and minerals. The single fly in the ointment is the dispute between the Darlan and de Gaulle factions, and the international discussions which have resulted from it.

The entire cost of this achievement in terms of precious American lives, was 1,910. What remains to be done is to clear up the friction which has arisen from the clashing ambitions of the French leaders, and which has required United Nations negotiations. In England, Prime Minister Churchill is being attacked for the Darlan arrangement. It is charged that he is abandoning de Gaulle, to whom definite commitments were made. He repudiated this charge at a secret session of Parliament; and Foreign Minister Eden claimed the factional dispute is being "governed" by Mr. Roosevelt. Russia has protested against the arrangement, largely because of the pro-Nazi attitude of Darlan when a member of the Vichy Government. Here at home Wendell Willkie is assailing it and the President, who accepted it as an expedient and temporary. Willkie is claiming that in consequence of it, America has lost "moral force" throughout the world. The answer to such criticisms is that unless the arrangement had been made, the United States and Britain would have been compelled to engage in an invasion, which would have resulted in heavy casualties that would have brought sorrow to thousands of American homes. No one has ever questioned the fighting capacity of the French and their native troops: it was demonstrated by the repulse of the Anglo-Free French attack on Dakar. What we suffered at Casablanca, Oran and Algiers when we landed was "token resistance," and it was hard enough. Again had there not been the arrangement with Darlan, and the effective preliminary work of Secretary Hull and his agents, the population, instead of being friendly and helpful, would have been hostile. There would have been sabotage, interference with our lines of communications, guerrilla activities, etc. This would have compelled dissipation of the strength we had dispatched for eviction of the Axis from Tunisia and occupation of Tripoli. Larger numbers of casualties would have been the inevitable consequence. More than this, the people would have looked with sympathy upon an attack by the Spanish Army in Spanish Morocco, and thus handicapped our resistance. Negotiations are in progress to reconcile the French factions, and it is hoped their differences will be adjusted so that a united people will fight with the United Nations for Axis defeat and the liberation of France.

There is no certainty at present that Spain will join our enemies, but the possibility cannot be ignored. Therefore, it is necessary for us to protect our lines of communications, and to retain a strong force in French Morocco. We are hopeful it will not be drawn into conflict with the Spanish Army. General Franco advised us and the world at the time of our occupation that Spain would defend her neutrality from any attack. Yet he followed up this notification with a message to Hitler thanking him for his message of congratulations and gifts on the occasion of his birthday, and wishing him victory over Russia, and subsequently in a speech he reaffirmed his solidarity with the Axis in the struggle against what he called "liberalism and capitalist imperialism." It is possible the Dictator, determined to hold to the policy of neutrality, deemed it wise to assure Hitler and Mussolini of his unwavering adherence to the anti-comintern pact and support of Nazism and Fascism, in part because of his hatred of Russia, which fought him during the revolution, in part because of Axis concentration of powerful air and ground forces in the adjoining area of France which had been unoccupied, and because the Spanish Coast is open to naval attack by Italian and German warships. Whatever his reasons, he is aware that if he should enter the war, Spain would become a battleground, with an Army invading it as was the case during the Napoleonic wars. We are hopeful Franco will continue to be impressed with the prospects of our victory and our ability to deliver food to his people, and the latter should be comparatively easy, now that the wheat and other products of North Africa which were shipped to France, will be available to Spain.

Also of importance to Spain will be the creation by the United Nations of a Committee which will provide relief for the starving and rehabilitation after the war. Ex-Governor Lehman will be the American representative on this committee. It now develops that Russia, as a result of the forethought of its Government, will not suffer this winter as greatly from the lack of food, as had been reported. It appears that

larger crops were sown in the area between the Volga and Lake Baikal, and the harvest appears to have been satisfactory. This does not mean the Russian people will not be compelled to tighten their belts; the contrary is the fact. But other than supplemental relief, the population will have sufficient to press on in its determination to drive the Germans from Soviet soil.

Admiral Standley, American Ambassador to Russia, will return to his post shortly. As the country and the Services know, he enjoys the full confidence of the President and the Secretary of State.

Army Ground Forces—**HEADQUARTERS**—Award of the Purple Heart medal to Col. John R. Francis, Infantry Officer largely responsible for creation of the air ferry service across the Himalayas to China, was made by Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, commanding general of the Army Ground Forces, Wednesday, 2 Dec. The presentation was made in General McNair's office at the Army War College, A.G.F. Headquarters. Colonel Francis is now attached to the Ground Plans Section at Headquarters.

Colonel Francis served as executive officer of the India-China Ferrying Command. His services included surveying for cargo plane bases in Assam and China. Later he supervised operation of the established service, main United Nations supply link with Chungking after the Japanese cut the Burma Road last spring.

The citation accompanying the award read as follows: "Colonel John R. Francis, Infantry, for his outstanding performance of duty in the establishment of the Air Ferry Service across India and into China. His original survey for bases in Assam and China; his far-sighted planning and his organizational efforts had contributed largely to the success of the Ferry Service. His supervision of the operation of the Ferrying Command as executive officer over a period of many months was largely responsible for the development and successful operation of the service. His experience, conscientious endeavor and devotion to duty is so outstanding that he proved to be of invaluable aid in an assignment normally held by an Air Corps Officer."

Guests present at the presentation ceremony included General Mallin Craig, former Army Chief of Staff; Maj. Gen. James H. Burns; Maj. Gen. William D. Styer; Chiefs of Sections of the Ground General and Special Staffs at the A.G.F. Headquarters; Mrs. Floyd L. Parks, wife of Brigadier General Parks, Miss Amy Holland and Walter McCallum.

Lieut. General McNair last Wednesday awarded the Purple Heart decoration to eight officers and enlisted men now being treated at Walter Reed Hospital for wounds received during North African operations. The brief citation accompanying each decoration was read to each man by General McNair.

Officers who were recipients of the Purple Heart included Lt. Darrel C. Lee, Lt. Edward A. Hunter, Lt. Allen Acomb, Capt. Fred H. Allcorn, Lt. Julius A. Wild, Lt. Landis D. Morris, Lt. Lesley W. Dooley and Lt. Eugene St. Marie.

Brig. Gen. Floyd L. Parks, Chief of Staff, was present at a demonstration held at the Aberdeen, Md., Proving Ground this week.

Brig. Gen. Willard S. Paul, Assistant to the Chief of Staff, Ground G-4 section, made an inspection of airborne troops at Fort Bragg, N. C., during the past week. He also inspected troops at Fort Jackson, S. C.

THIRD ARMY—Commanders and staffs of divisions assigned to X Corps went into the field 1 Dec. in the Louisiana maneuver area to participate in a two weeks command post exercise directed personally by the Third Army's commander, Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger.

Maj. Gen. Courtney Hodges, X Corps commander, and his entire staff, will take a major part in the exercise.

Problems have been designed to apply lessons learned on the fighting fronts regarding coordination of ground and air forces. Groups of observation and bombardment planes of the Army Air Forces will take part in the training.

Col. Joseph S. Robinson, chief of the Third Army antiaircraft section, and Col. Clyde D. Eddleman, assistant chief of staff, G-3, will be deputy directors of the exercise.

Critiques will be held by General Krueger at the end of each phase of the exercise to point out errors and evaluate solutions and decisions regarding tactical problems set before the participating commanders.

Although the absence of troops will make realism difficult to obtain during the exercise, all command posts will be dispersed, concealed and guarded with strict military security. At night complete blackouts will be enforced on all personnel in bivouac or in moving vehicles.

ARMORED FORCE—News of landing in Africa of Armored Force units, headed by Maj. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., and other generals well known to tankers, cheered the entire Armored Force and furnished the theme for the graduation of the 12th graduating class of the Armored Force Officer Candidate School at Fort Knox, Ky., 21 Nov.

Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, who delivered the graduation address, spent two days at Fort Knox. He witnessed a fire power exercise in which all the weapons of the Armored Force, from .30 caliber Garands to 105 mm. self-propelled howitzers joined with the latest tanks in an assault on a simulated enemy position, firing service ammunition.

The new Armored Force Medical Research Laboratory is getting into operation and is testing tanks and tankers under all weather and climatic conditions from 150-degree heat to simulated blizzards at 60 degrees below. This is made possible by the "desert" and "cold" rooms, which can reproduce any conditions tanks are likely to encounter. Currently, 16 men are spending 26 days in the hot desert room. Here they are marching, sleeping, reading and exercising while surgeons take their temperatures, pulse rates, blood pressure and other data to determine exactly what effect extreme heat has on members of tank crews.

A 400 mile marathon of tanks, 30 ton models is under way at Fort Knox, with shifts of drivers from the 80th and 36th Armored Regiments, 8th Armored Division, pushing the 17 tanks 24 hours a day. Crewmen and officers of the Armored Force Board are supervising the tests.

A scale-model relief map of the California desert, known as the most extensive maneuver area in the world short of actual battlefields, has been completed by a group of engineer Amaraiders. The map is located right in the heart of the maneuver area.

The map measures 60 by 40 feet, representing an actual terrain area of 180 by 120 miles. All principal mountain ranges, road nets and junctions and what few bodies of water are in the area, such as the Columbia River and the Salton Sea, are marked. Twenty-five thousand gallons of water were used to mould the sand into place.

sergeant William Blackwood, jr., and a crew of 12 men spent two and a half weeks completing the project.

Army Air Forces—Last month the United States factories added more than 5,000 planes to the country's airplanes. Bombers and pursuit craft predominated, although an understanding is said to have been arrived at between this country and Britain that will mean this country center most of its attention on bombers and the British leading in production of fighters. The British produced approximately 2,800, the Russians 4,300, Canada and Australia added 1,000, thus making a monthly total of 12,000 flying craft turned out in 30 days. Germany's total production is said to have been about 1,200, and the total produced in Germany and Italy amounted to not more than 3,000, say the American experts. The Japanese production is gauged at 1,000 a month. Thus the Allies has stepped away from the Axis—and they will make their advantage greater with time.

It is certain that the production of 5,000 planes a month is something for American industry to be proud of. One hundred plants are now constructing aircraft. Maj. Nathaniel F. Silsbee of the Army Air Forces recently said that certain American planes that are still being kept secret are enough to make the angels gasp. We do know that a diving test in Republic P-47 Thunderbolts recently achieved a speed of 725 mph; that factory space for production has increased 75%; that employees have gained in number 130%; and that 120,000 women are working on shop jobs at the present moment.

What proves the capability of our aircraft is the ratio of American air victories that have grown from two to one in February to 14 to one in October against both Germany and Japan. And with this new plane referred to by Major Silsbee coming on, the ratio even may be doubled.

The United States intends to step up its output of planes next year, while at the same time cutting down the number of tanks, and there are gun plants operating that have reached their peak already instead of next June and have there fore been slowed down. This nation needs, in addition to more planes, all the ships and escort vessels it can turn out, and even the British who are in the know are surprised at the progress we have made toward turning these out.

Giant Consolidated B-24E bomber planes are coming off the assembly lines of Ford's Willow Run plant in Detroit in increasing numbers and they will keep increasing for almost a year until production of these is expected to reach its peak in the autumn of 1943.

A recent visit to the Willow Run plant by a group of writers showed them vast assembly lines crowded with scores of gigantic bombers in varying stages of production, but what took their eye more than anything else were the giant jigs and fixtures that did in a few minutes what once required days and in some cases weeks to perform. For instance, they saw a milling machine used in machining the center wing that performed 26 operations which once were done separately.

These Consolidated B-24Es, by the way, have a cruising range of 3,000 miles at a rate of about 300 mph and carry a 4-ton load.

Vice-President and General Manager Charles E. Sorensen of the Ford organization says: "The big problem is to train workers, to make professionals out of amateurs. That's even a bigger job than the whole plant construction."

The Curtiss-Wright Corporation is going in pretty heavily for women employees. It has recruited 800 from 100 colleges and will give them a 10-months intensive course in aircraft engineering with all tuition and expenses paid by the company. Supervisor C. Wilson Cole recently spoke before the Middle Atlantic section of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education in New York and said the short training courses now offered women by various colleges were inadequate.

This intensive course will start on 1 February and include Cornell, Iowa State College, University of Minnesota, Northwestern University, Purdue University, University of Texas, Pennsylvania State College and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Each girl will receive her tuition, maintenance, transportation, and \$10 a week as an employee of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation. Upon successful graduation they will be paid from \$130 to \$150 a month with time-and-a-half for overtime.

Brig. Gen. A. N. Kronstad has assumed command of the new Florida district of the AAF Technical Training Command. This district includes schools at Miami Beach and St. Petersburg. It is to be known as the 5th District.

Col. Louis L. Roberts, AC-USA, is in command of the Basic Training Division at the Overseas Replacement Training Center, Atlantic City, with Col. Robert P. Glassburn, AC-USA, in command of the entire camp.

Dr. Felix Morley, president of Haverford College, a Pennsylvania Society of Friends school, says it will start a training course for AAF cadets on 1 Feb. He says the course will consist of pre-meteorological training.

The increasing effectiveness of B-17 Flying Fortresses was praised by Col. Frank Armstrong, AC, commander of the first Group of these four-engined bombers to go into action over Europe. Colonel Armstrong has just returned to Washington from England and will be on duty temporarily in this country to give the benefit of his combat experience to AAF units here.

Under his command, Flying Fortresses made the first all-American heavy bomber attack on Rouen and followed it with numerous additional combat missions in rapid succession. He led the attack by the B-17s during the Dieppe raid, providing effective support by neutralizing German fighter installations.

Colonel Armstrong, a command pilot, said that although the Group made some mistakes due to excitement and inexperience during the Rouen raid, their terrific firepower made the Germans unable to profit by their errors, and every ship came home. Signals were muffed, he said, and some of the bombers stayed over-long on their bombing runs. Ordinarily against a foe as alert and battle wise as the veteran German outfits then holding the French coast, such a mistake would have been fatal, he pointed out. Actually, it was fatal only to the German attackers. "We didn't make the same mistakes again," Colonel Armstrong commented.

The result was that, although the Germans put their finest fighters, the Focke Wulf 190, and the best of their pilots up, the American bombers made 12 raids before they lost their first plane—a record which has revised European concepts of daylight bombing and confirmed our own, opening a new phase of the aerial war throughout the world.

"Our longest running fight with the Luftwaffe lasted about 55 minutes," Colonel Armstrong said. "We were jumped by the German fighters, who made a light attack just as we crossed the coast. Near Abbeville 50 of the 190s swarmed against us and

as many more hit us near the target. We lost no ships but put down many of theirs. "The Germans now are very cagy. They do not come to close range. They like to stand off about 1,200 yards, out of the best range of our .50 calibers and to duck in with hurried attacks."

Although 1,200 yards is considered beyond the effective range for accurate aerial gunnery, Colonel Armstrong said that one of the B-17s hit and exploded a German fighter at this extreme range. "Probably just lucky," he observed. It increased the respect of the German pilots for American firepower, however, he added. Normally, the Germans do not open fire at longer ranges than 800 yards.

Up to the time Colonel Armstrong left, the AAF B-17 Group in England had operated the big four-engined bombers in formations of 12 to 96 planes.

Although German anti-aircraft fire is heavy at many points in occupied territory, it has never knocked down an American plane, Colonel Armstrong reported.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery—A blanket citation of an entire unit, an unusual honor, has been conferred upon the staff of the United States Naval Hospital at Pearl Harbor for their meritorious service on 7 December 1941.

Awarded by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet, the citation announced today is as follows: "For meritorious achievement and distinguished service subsequent to the Japanese air attack on the United States Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor, Territory of Hawaii, on 7 Dec. 1941. At the time of the attack and afterwards, this unit displayed conspicuous devotion in the line of duty. Its ability to cope with this disaster was responsible for the successful care of all casualties and the saving of many lives. The professional skill displayed and distinguished service rendered by this Hospital Unit were in keeping with the highest traditions of the naval service."

Capt. Reynolds Hayden (MC), USN, was in command there at the time of the Japanese attack. He is now Medical Officer of the Third Naval District.

The ranking dental officer was Lt. (now Lieutenant Commander) James R. Justice (DC), USN. The chief nurse was Miss Gertrude Arnest, who now holds the rank of Lt. (jg) Nurse Corps, USN.

High praise for Rear Adm. Ross T. McIntire, Surgeon General of the Navy, was voiced in an article in the Portland *Oregonian* which was reprinted in the *Congressional Record* by Senator McNary, of Ore. The article called attention to the close friendship between the President and Admiral McIntire, related how the doctor has kept the Chief Executive in fighting trim, and then turning to Admiral McIntire's services as Surgeon General remarked: "Onlookers in Washington agree

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that Dr. McIntire has been as outstanding and successful as surgeon general as he has been as White House physician."

Avn. Cadet Woodrow W. Whiteside—as a Marine for four years saw hundreds of Chinese murdered when Japs took Shanghai in 1937. Enlisted for Army Air Forces pilot training because he wants an opportunity to "play rough with the little sons of heaven."

Signal Corps—The Signal Corps Inspection Agency, which is responsible for handling the inspection and acceptance of Signal Corps materiel at manufacturing plants, has established five Signal Corps inspection zones. The officer in charge of the agency is Col. Lester J. Harris, whose headquarters will be at Dayton, O. The five zone offices are located in Chicago, Dayton, Newark, Philadelphia, and San Francisco.

Advances in the use of pigeons to supplement and even to supersede other means of communications continues to be made by the U. S. Army Signal Corps. The two latest improvements include a new combat trailer loft, and an aerial "bomb" for the releasing of pigeons from airplanes while in flight.

The new combat lofts have recently been tested at Ft. Meade, Md. Completed tests show that where before it took one 2½-ton truck to carry a dismantled loft, today the same truck can carry three of the new lofts filled with pigeons. Each loft accommodates 50 pigeons and is mounted on wheels.

From a plane flying not faster than 350 miles an hour and not over 10,000 feet, it was found that a pigeon could be released without any special means. However, in order to furnish some protection against the backwash of the plane's propeller, and to make certain that no harm befell a pigeon released from a speeding plane, it was found that protection could be had by using an ordinary No. 12 grocery bag, slit halfway down the middle, as a covering for the bird. Upon falling a few hundred feet, the bag is blown off and allows the bird freedom to soar away and head for home.

Since the atmosphere above 10,000 feet is too rarified for a pigeon to fly in, experiments in getting the bird down to its flying level were more complicated and difficult of attainment. However, repeated tests finally evolved means that proved most effective. This has taken the form of a "bomb" constructed of wire and covered by canvas to which is attached a timing device that will enable it to open at any given moment after it is dropped.

Even now American planes patrolling hundreds of miles out to sea guarding the waters that wash America's shores are carrying these birds whose homing instinct is used in various ways. Not only are they available for sending the call for help over hundreds of miles of water in case a plane is forced down, but they are used to release a warning when a hostile formation is sighted, or a lurking sub pack is picked up and when the use of radio might give away to the enemy the news that they have been spotted. So complete have these preparations been that should a pilot not have time nor facilities for writing a message, the arrival of a bird at its home loft would set in motion the help that was required. All Signal Corps birds are banded and numbered and the arrival of a pigeon without a message could mean but one thing—trouble. Since a record is made of the plane with which each bird is attached and the plane's course is known, it takes little checking to determine in what zone trouble is brewing.

The largest all-day maneuvers ever attempted at the Signal Corps Replacement Training Center at Camp Charles Wood, N. J., took place last week when advanced students in all schools engaged in the problem of repelling an invasion of the New Jersey coast by a "yellow" force.

Maneuvers covered all phases of communications of war—message center, radio, teletype printer and operator, wire, switchboard.

Specialized courses preliminary to enrollment in the Signal Corps Officers' Candidate School are now required since the majority of applicants have not qualified because they lack the required engineering education or proven ability in leadership and organization. Procedure for carrying out this plan is contained in General Orders No. 3, Eastern Signal Corps Training Center.

Soldiers entering the Replacement Training Center who have the required engineering education or experience or tested leadership qualities will be selected tentatively as officer candidates. They will be watched closely and, to the greatest practicable extent, will be given duties where they may demonstrate their abilities before being finally selected as officer candidate material.

The initial designation of suitable trainees as prospective Officer Candidates will be made when they are classified for further training after completion of their basic. Such men will then be enrolled in one of the specialized courses as follows: In ESCS—Any of the Advanced Courses, including Radio Operator (high speed, and fixed station), Radio Repairman (ground, air, and VHF equipment), Central Office Repairman, Line Foreman, Repeater Man, Switchboard Installer, Wire Chief (field and central office), and Teletypewriter Mechanic; in SCRTC—Radio Operator and Automobile Mechanic.

In addition to the pursuit of one of the above-listed specialists courses, training in any of the following subjects not covered by his particular specialist course should be given the student: Dismounted Drill and Command, Calisthenics, Actual Performance as Instructors in Dismounted Drill and Calisthenics, Development of Leadership, Current Events, Elementary Mathematics, Electricity & Magnetism, Signal Communication Agencies, (to include material and field practice), Military Courtesy and Customs, Training Methods (to include practice teaching), Interior Guard Duty, and Inspections and Ceremonies.

Medical Department—A new print of AR 605-20 has been promulgated by the War Department. This regulation, which supersedes the one of the same number dated 16 Aug. 1939, covers "Commissioned Officers, Appointment in Medical, Dental, Veterinary, and Medical Administrative Corps, Regular Army." It is divided into five sections: general information, eligibility, applications, examination and selection, and appointment.

The Sister Kenny treatment for infantile paralysis is now being used at the Camp Cooke (Calif.) Station Hospital, according to an article in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*. It is used in treating bone and joint injuries, specifically "various internal derangement injuries of the knee joint."

Following an injury to the knee joint, says Capt. Vernon L. Hart, MC-USA, in this article, muscle spasm, mental alienation of muscle and incoordination of muscle function are found. It is these three symptoms which Miss Kenny recognizes and treats in infantile paralysis patients.

"These three symptoms can be demonstrated and they must be treated and relieved because they are the pathologic basis for deformity and disability," says Captain Hart.

Two official military medical observers from the Brazilian Army Medical Service arrived at Carlisle Barracks, Penna., Monday for a week's stay, during which time they are visiting Medical Field Service School classes and seeing United States Army Medical Department instruction at close range.

Lt. Col. E. Marques Porto, of the Brazilian Ministry of War, and Capt. Carlos Paiva Goncalves, of the Brazilian Army Medical Service, have been assigned to Carlisle Barracks for seven days with the approval of the War Department. They are guests of Brig. Gen. Addison D. Davis, Commandant, and Assistant Surgeon General of the Army.

The observation tour of the officers follows closely the visit on 27 November of Gen. Joao Afonso de Souza Ferreira, Brazilian Army surgeon general, and Capt. Abelardo Lobo, also of the Medical Service. Captain Lobo last year was graduated from the Medical Field Service School.

The famed Greenbrier Hotel at White Sulphur Spring, W. Va., which has been leased by the United States for use as an Army general hospital, will be named the Ashford General Hospital in honor of the late Col. Mahlon Ashford of the Medical Corps who was for a long time assigned to the War College and the Army Medical School.

Corps of Chaplains—A selection board consisting of Chaplain Samuel J. Miller, Chaplain Milton O. Beebe, Chaplain John O. Lindquist, Chaplain J. Burt Webster, Chaplain James H. O'Neill, Capt. Joseph M. Daly of the Medical Corps and Lt. Leonard Sabid, Medical Corps, was convened at the Office of the Chief of Chaplains, Washington, D. C., on 9 December for the purpose of acting on applications for appointment in the Corps of Chaplains of the regular Army.

Selections will be made from a large number of applicants to fill existing and prospective vacancies in the Corps of Chaplains in the Regular Army. The personal appearance of the applicants before the Board is not required.

Applications have been received from Chaplains now on duty not only within the continental limits of the United States but also at foreign stations.

Finance Department—A number of new regulations in the Finance Department "35" series were issued to the service this week. AR 35-3830, covering the pay of civilian employees, rates, has been revised and reissued under date of 9 Oct. 1942, superseding the one dated 16 March 1937. Changes No. 1 were issued to the following: AR 35-220, bonds of accountable officers; AR 35-2220, pay of warrant officers; and AR 35-2440, deductions for maintenance of United States Soldiers' Home, rental deductions for dependents, and stoppages against pay of enlisted men.

Chemical Warfare Service—Maj. Gen. William N. Porter, Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, presented the Army and Navy "E" Award to the men, women and officers of the Huntsville (Ala.) Arsenal on 1 Dec. The first part of the award was an "E" flag to be flown over the arsenal and the second was formed of "E" pins to be worn by all workers. This award was the result of united effort in producing equipment and munitions of war.

Senator Lister Hill, Rep. John Sparkman, Gov.-elect Chauncey Sparks, Rep. Joe Starnes, Brig. Gen. Rollo C. Ditto, Brig. Gen. Haig Shakerjian, and a long list of other distinguished guests witnessed the presentation.

Marine Corps—Two popular promotions were announced by the Marine Corps during the week-end. One was that of Maj. Edward R. Hagenah, USMCR, aide to Lt. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, The Commandant, who was moved up to the grade of lieutenant colonel; and Capt. John H. Dillon, USMCR, on duty in the office of Secretary of the Navy, who was made a major on temporary service.

Lieutenant Colonel Hagenah has seen many years service as liaison man with congressional committees seeking facts about the Corps for general legislation as well as appropriations.

Major Dillon has served in the Corps since he enlisted in 1920. He was appointed a captain last April and was assigned to duty in the office of the Secretary of the Navy.

A six-man rifle team of Marines stationed at the Naval Operating Base in Bermuda won the Inter-Unit Title shooting competition at the Warwick Rifle Range recently, outshooting seven competing teams. They won thereby the Bermuda Volunteer Rifle award and the Commanding Officer's Cup, presented by Lt. Col. R. C. Earl, OBE, VD.

Members of the Marine team, coached by 2nd Lt. Glenn O. Seider of Baltimore, were Pl. Sgt. Arnold F. Frazer, Sgt. Michael W. Scollin, Sgt. John L. Keefer, Sgt. James W. White, Cpl. William A. Nabors, Jr., and Cpl. Edward Plasky.

Navy Dental Corps—The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery has set an examination for candidates for appointment to the Dental Corps of the Regular Navy, with the rank of Lieutenant (Jg) for 3 May 1943. It will be given simultaneously at the Naval Training Stations at Norfolk, San Diego, and Great Lakes, and at the Naval Dental School, Bethesda, Md.

Applicants must be citizens of the United States, between the ages of 21 and 32 at the time of acceptance of appointment, and also must be graduates of a Class A dental school.

Information regarding physical and professional requirements, subjects in which candidates are examined, and other information may be obtained by writing the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

New Navy Funds Chairman—When the new Congress convenes, the Chairmanship of the Naval Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations will pass into the hands of Representative Harry R. Sheppard, of California, as the successor to Representative James G. Scrugham, of Nevada, recently elected to the Senate. Mr. Sheppard steps up from third place on the Subcommittee, because both Mr. Scrugham and Representative Joseph E. Casey, of Massachusetts, who preceded him, aspired for the Senate. Mr. Casey lost to Senator Lodge.

Anticipating his new responsibility, Mr. Sheppard, who is well acquainted with the Navy's West Coast setup and many of its interior establishments, has been devoting much time to familiarizing himself with naval activities on and adjacent to the eastern seaboard. He has visited practically every major activity between Washington and Portland, Maine, since mid-October, and lately has been inspecting naval ordnance establishments in and adjacent to Washington. He plans to do as much more of this before taking up the 1944 Budget as his other Congressional duties will permit.

Representative Sheppard will be the first California Member to steer a defense appropriation bill through the House since former Representative Harry Barbour,

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of Fresno, headed up the Military Appropriations Subcommittee prior to the New Deal era.

The Naval Subcommittee in the new Congress will have two or three new Democratic members, depending upon the proportion yet to be determined upon of Democrats and Republicans. In the present Congress the division has been five and three. Representatives Sheppard and Thomas, of Texas, will be the only two Democratic carryovers, since Representative Beam, of Illinois, is going on the bench. The present three Republican members in all probability will continue on. These are Representatives Ditter, of Pennsylvania, Plumley, of Vermont, and Johnson, of Indiana.

Naval Personnel—Rear Adm. Randall Jacobs, Chief of Naval Personnel, has effected some radical changes in that bureau recently. Capt. Herbert G. Hopwood has been named Director of the Office of Planning and Control, while Capt. Burton B. Biggs is now Director of the Officer Performance Division. Captain Hopwood handles legislation and matters of overall policy for the bureau, while Captain Biggs is in charge of naval promotions, many details of personnel, and the Medals and Decorations Division.

U. S. War Communiques

WAR DEPARTMENT

No. 258, 4 Dec.

North Africa—1. In an attack in the southern sector a French and Allied force has captured a number of prisoners. Our forces in the neighborhood of Tebourba are consolidating their positions.

2. The docks at Bizerte were bombed in daylight yesterday and both day and night raids have been made on the airfield at Tunis. Our fighters have made sweeps over the forward areas and over coastal areas between Tunis and Gabes.

3. Further reports of air fighting during the last three days show that 13 enemy aircraft have been destroyed, in addition to those already announced, and that eight of our aircraft are missing.

No. 259, 5 Dec.

North Africa—1. Heavy fighting is continuing in the region of Tebourba. The enemy is attacking with infantry supported by tanks and dive bombers.

2. Our forces have been regrouped on the Heights dominating Tebourba. Some enemy mechanized and infantry units have entered the town of Tebourba.

3. The enemy is known to have lost 33 tanks in operations in the Northern Sector during the period 1 to 3 December. Allied aircraft yesterday inflicted casualties on several enemy tanks in the South.

4. The docks and airdrome at Bizerte were bombed on Thursday night. Two daylight attacks were made yesterday on the Bizerte docks. Bombers hit a ship, a warehouse, oil tanks and a railroad station.

5. Fighters yesterday carried out sweeps over the battle areas and the eastern coast of Tunisia. In these operations three enemy aircraft were destroyed and two of our aircraft were lost.

6. During last night, three enemy aircraft were destroyed in attacks on one of our bases.

7. Further reports of air operations on 3 December show that three enemy aircraft were destroyed in addition to those already reported and that one more of our planes was lost.

No. 260, 6 Dec.

North Africa: 1. In enemy air attacks on our forward bases last night four enemy bombers were destroyed.

2. The docks at Bizerte were bombed on Friday night and the airfield at Bizerte was attacked twice in daylight yesterday. The docks at Tunis were also bombed yesterday. Hits were seen on a ship and on sheds and railway yards.

3. Sweeps and patrols were also carried out by our fighters yesterday.

4. Further reports of the air fighting over the forward areas during 2, 3, and 4 December show that in addition to those already reported seven enemy aircraft were destroyed and that eight more of our fighters were lost but three of the pilots are safe.

5. There has been no change in the situation otherwise.

No. 261, 7 Dec.

North Africa: 1. Allied aircraft operating in support of our forward troops carried out several sweeps and patrols yesterday. Three enemy aircraft were shot down.

2. Last night five enemy bombers attacking our forward bases were destroyed. It is now known that on the night of 4-5 December two more enemy bombers were destroyed making a total of five for that night.

3. Further reports of Saturday's air operations show that two more enemy aircraft were destroyed and eight more of our planes were lost. One of the fighter aircraft reported missing yesterday has returned to its base.

4. Heavy fighting in which armored formations were involved took place yesterday in the vicinity of Tebourba and is continuing.

No. 262, 8 Dec.

North Africa: 1. The enemy attack in the Tebourba area on 6 December penetrated one of our positions. Yesterday our armored units delivered a strong counterattack. During the night the enemy withdrew.

2. Our light bombers and fighters gave good support to our troops in the forward areas.

3. United States Army P-38 fighters in sweeps over southern Tunisia destroyed two enemy aircraft. One of our planes is missing.

4. Further reports of air fighting on 6 December show that three more enemy aircraft were destroyed and that five more of ours were lost. One of our fighter pilots is safe.

No. 263, 9 Dec.

North Africa: 1. Activity in forward areas yesterday was limited to patrolling.

2. Additional reports disclose that 20 enemy tanks were destroyed during operations on 6 December.

3. Further details on our air operations during recent days show that three more enemy aircraft were destroyed, one of them at night. Two more of our planes were lost, but one fighter pilot is safe.

No. 264, 10 Dec.

North Africa: 1. There was little activity, except patrolling, in forward areas yesterday because of rain which has made much of the terrain impassable.

2. Our aircraft bombed a small enemy column in the southern sector.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

No. 215, 4 Dec.

South Pacific: (All dates are East Longitude.)

1. On 3 December ground activity on Guadalcanal was confined to routine patrol operations during which 14 Japanese were killed. Army fighters supported ground forces on five attack missions.

No. 215, 5 Dec.

South Pacific—1. On 3 Dec. an air striking group of dive-bombers and torpedo planes from Guadalcanal attacked a small enemy force of light surface vessels about 150 miles northwest of Guadalcanal. Results of the attack are not known.

2. On 4 Dec.—(a) A Marine Corps "raider" patrol on Guadalcanal killed sixteen Japanese, captured a mortar, several machine guns and some ammunition in the region of the upper Lunga River.

(b) Another United States patrol killed five

Japanese and destroyed a machine-gun position in the area west of Point Cruz.

No. 214, 6 Dec.

South Pacific: 1. On 4 December on Guadalcanal Island:

(a) Army patrols killed seven Japanese in the vicinity of the Matanikau River.

(b) Army "Albacora" fighters made a number of attacks against the enemy and strafed 15 landing barges and rafts near Tassafaronga.

(c) Marine Corps "Raiders" returned to their base from extended operations in the mountainous jungle. The "Raiders" destroyed five enemy bases and killed 400 Japanese during the operations with a loss to themselves of 17 dead.

No. 215, 9 Dec.

South Pacific: 1. The following report of action amplifies the report of the air attack on enemy surface forces which was announced in Navy Department Communiqué No. 213.

2. On 3 December an air striking group of dive bombers, torpedo planes and fighters from Guadalcanal attacked an enemy force of about 10 cruisers and destroyers approximately 150 miles northwest of and headed for Guadalcanal.

3. The enemy suffered the following damage during the attack:

(a) 2 1000 lb. bomb hits on one cruiser.

(b) 1 1000 lb. bomb hit on a second cruiser.

(c) 2 torpedo hits on a destroyer (or cruiser).

(d) 2 possible torpedo hits on a second destroyer (or cruiser).

(e) 10 float-type planes shot down by United States fighters.

4. One of the above vessels was seen to sink on 4 December and three other enemy vessels were sighted in flames in the vicinity of the previous day's action.

5. One United States dive-bomber, one torpedo plane and one fighter were lost during the engagement.

6. On 8 December, United States Patrols on Guadalcanal, supported by heavy artillery fire, maintained contact with the enemy to the westward of our position.

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HQ., AUSTRALIA

4 Dec.

Northwestern Sector: Timor: Kupang—Our attack units executed a successful surprise raid on the airdrome. Eighteen enemy bombers and three fighters caught on the ground were damaged or destroyed with cannon and machine-gun fire. Fires from burning aircraft and fuel dumps were visible fifty miles away.

Northeastern Sector: New Guinea: Buna-Gona—Intermittent fighting continues in all areas. The enemy is resisting stubbornly. Our ground forces are receiving artillery and air support.

5 Dec.

Northwestern Sector: Reconnaissance activity only.

Northeastern Sector: New Guinea: Lae-Salamaua: Our heavy units bombed the airdromes at Lae and Salamaua.

Buna-Gona: On the west our ground forces have mopped up pockets left behind in our advance from Gona along the coast. More than 400 enemy dead were counted. Two large barges loaded with an estimated forty enemy soldiers were sunk by our air force and all aboard drowned. Intermittent fighting continues in other sectors. The enemy has resorted to supply dropping by parachute in an effort to relieve his beleaguered garrison. Our air force is supporting ground units.

New Ireland-Kavieng: Our medium bombers attacked the airdrome under cover of darkness, starting fires among aircraft in the dispersal bays.

6 Dec.

Northwestern Sector: Timor: Our medium bombers attacked an enemy supply vessel with unobserved results.

Northeastern Sector: New Guinea: Buna-Gona: Activity in all sectors was limited to patrol clashes and sporadic fighting. Our control of the beach east and west of Gona has been extended. Enemy defense installations in the Buna area were attacked by our medium bombers.

New Ireland: Kavieng: In a heavy night attack, our bombers dropped approximately fifty tons of explosives on the airdrome dispersal areas and fuel and ammunition dumps.

7 Dec.

Northwestern Sector: Reconnaissance activity only.

Northeastern Sector: New Guinea: Buna-Gona: Our attacking forces have penetrated to the beach east of Buna village, isolating an enemy pocket of resistance. Pressure was maintained on the enemy in other sectors. Allied and enemy aircraft were active over the area.

New Britain: Rabaul: Under cover of darkness our bombers heavily attacked the town and airdrome with explosives and incendiaries.

8 Dec.

Northwestern Sector: Reconnaissance activity only.

Northeastern Sector: New Guinea: Lae: Our medium units and fighters bombed and

strafed the runway and dispersal areas, destroying at least two enemy planes on the ground. Complete results were not observed.

Buna-Gona: Intermittent ground fighting took place in all sectors. Our supporting medium and dive bombers successfully harassed enemy defensive positions and installations. Formations of hostile medium and dive bombers, with fighter escort, attempted to raid our rear areas during the day. Our fighters intercepted and shot down a total of eighteen enemy planes, including six medium bombers, five dive bombers and seven Zeros. Our losses were negligible.

New Ireland: Kavieng: Our medium bombers attacked the harbor area, hitting storage dumps and starting fires on the wharves. Anti-aircraft fire was encountered, but all our planes returned.

New Britain: Gasmata: Our heavy bombers attacked an enemy tanker anchored off shore with unknown results. The airdrome was bombed. An Allied reconnaissance unit shot down an intercepting Zero.

9 Dec.

Northwestern Sector: Activity was limited to reconnaissance.

Northeastern Sector: New Britain: Gasmata: An Allied medium unit bombed and strafed the runway and dispersal areas.

Rabaul: An Allied reconnaissance unit destroyed two enemy fighters attempting interception.

New Guinea: Lae: A formation of our medium bombers attacked the airdrome, causing large explosions and fires in fuel and ammunition dumps.

Buna-Gona: An enemy counter-attack in the Buna area was repulsed with heavy casualties. Our air force continued harassing attacks on enemy localities. An enemy naval force of six destroyers, attempting for the fifth time to bring relief to their ground troops, was intercepted and attacked by our heavy bombers. Two direct hits with 500-pound bombs were scored on the leading destroyer which was quickly enveloped in flames. The remaining convoy fled.

The enemy's air units have violated the laws of war by repeated attacks upon Allied hospital installations, killing doctors, medical personnel and patients. On 27 Nov. an Australian field ambulance in the Soputa area and an American regimental dressing station were bombed, killing twenty-nine and wounding thirty-one. On 2 Dec. an American field hospital in the Buna area was bombed without damage. On 7 Dec. this same unit was bombed twice in a single day by low altitude dive bombers, with casualties seven killed and thirty wounded. In each case the tentage was conspicuously marked and the medical character of the installation was unmistakable.

LT. GEN. EISENHOWER'S HQ., NORTH AFRICA

4 Dec.

1. In an attack in the southern sector a French and Allied force has captured a number of prisoners.

(Continued on Next Page)

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U. S. War Communiques

(Continued from Preceding Page)

ber of prisoners. Our forces in the neighborhood of Tebourba are consolidating their positions.

2. The docks at Bizerte were bombed in daylight yesterday and both day and night raids have been made on the airfield at Tunis. Our fighters have made sweeps over the forward areas and over coastal areas between Tunis and Gabes.

3. Further reports of air fighting during the past three days show that thirteen enemy aircraft have been destroyed in addition to those already announced and that eight of our aircraft are missing.

8 Dec.

Heavy fighting is continuing in the region of Tebourba. The enemy is attacking with infantry, supported by tanks and dive-bombers.

Our forces have been regrouped on heights dominating Tebourba. Some enemy mechanized and infantry units have entered the town of Tebourba.

The enemy is known to have lost thirty-three tanks in operations in the northern sector during the period 1-3 December. Allied aircraft yesterday inflicted casualties on several enemy tanks in the south.

Docks and airdromes at Bizerte were bombed on Thursday night. Two daylight attacks were made yesterday on Bizerte docks. Bombs were seen to hit a ship, warehouses, oil tanks and the railroad station.

Fighters yesterday carried out sweeps over battle areas and the eastern coast of Tunisia. In these operations three enemy aircraft were destroyed. Two of our aircraft were lost. During last night three enemy aircraft were destroyed in an attack on one of our bases.

Further reports of air operations on 3

December show three enemy aircraft destroyed in addition to those already reported and one more of our planes was lost.

7 Dec.

1. Allied aircraft operating in support of our forward troops carried out several sweeps and patrols yesterday. Three enemy aircraft were shot down.

2. Last night five enemy bombers attacking our forward bases were destroyed. It is now known that on the night of 4-5 December two more enemy bombers were destroyed, making a total of five for that night.

3. Further reports of Saturday's air operations show that two more enemy aircraft were destroyed and eight more of our planes were lost. One of the fighter aircraft reported missing yesterday has returned to its base.

4. Heavy fighting in which armored formations were involved took place yesterday in the vicinity of Tebourba and is continuing.

8 Dec.

1. The enemy attack in the Tebourba area on 6 December penetrated one of our positions. Yesterday one of our armored units delivered a strong counter-attack. During the night the enemy withdrew.

2. Our light bombers and fighters gave good support to our troops in the forward areas.

3. United States army P-38's, in sweeps over Southern Tunisia, destroyed two enemy aircraft. One of our planes is missing.

4. Further reports of air fighting on 6 December show that three more enemy aircraft were destroyed and that five more of ours were lost. One of our fighter pilots is safe.

9 Dec.

1. Activity in forward areas yesterday was limited to patrolling.

2. Additional reports disclose that twenty

enemy tanks were destroyed during operations on 6 Dec.

3. Further details on our air operations during recent days show that three more enemy aircraft were destroyed, one of them at night. Two more of our planes were lost, but one fighter pilot is safe.

LT. GEN. EISENHOWER'S HQ., LONDON

6 Dec.

A joint communique:
It is announced tonight by the Air Ministry and headquarters of the European Theatre of Operations of the United States Army that United States Army Air Forces Flying Fortresses (B-17's) attacked the Five Lille locomotive and carriage works at Lille this afternoon. The weather over the target was clear and good results were seen.

At the same time United States Liberators (B-24's) bombed an enemy airfield at Abbeville. Squadrons of the RAF, United States Army Air Forces, dominions and Allied fighters supported and covered both operations, in which seven enemy aircraft were destroyed. One fighter and two bombers are missing.

USAAF HQ., NEW DELHI

5 Dec.

On 4 December heavy bombers of the India air task force attacked at Pyawbwe, seventy-five miles south of Mandalay, a concentration of Japanese motor transports estimated to contain about 300 trucks.

Nearly 100 bombs were dropped with telling effect on the enemy transports. All our aircraft and crews returned safely.

USAAF HQ., CAIRO

5 Dec.

Heavy B-24 bombers of the Ninth United States Air Force made the first attack in history by Americans on Italy proper yesterday, when they struck at shipping, Italian fleet units and harbor and railway installations at Naples.

Excellent results were accomplished with direct hits by heavy caliber bombs on all objectives. Numerous hits were observed among ships moored at the Porta di Massa Quay and on the Quay itself, resulting in explosions and fierce fires. Other hits on the Anglono Mole caused fires and great clouds of gray and black smoke.

A large ship moored at the northeast side of the mole received a direct hit. Two cruisers were seen hit directly, with very near misses on two other vessels.

One heavy caliber bomb was seen to burst

in the center of a large rail junction serving the dock area.

Anti-aircraft fire was heavy but inaccurate. There was no enemy air opposition. All our aircraft returned safely.

6 Dec.

British Liberators attacked Tripoli Harbor on the night of 4-5 December. Bomb bursts were observed on the Spanish Mole.

A preliminary report of damage caused by U. S. B-24's in their dusk attack on Italian naval units and harbor installations at Naples on 4 December confirms that a six-inch gun cruiser of the Attendolo class lies on its side in the harbor.

The report also confirms very extensive damage to harbor installations.

9 Dec.

Fighter and fighter-bomber aircraft of the Ninth United States Air Force yesterday attacked enemy landing grounds at Marib Arch.

During the operations they engaged in a running battle over the landing grounds with an equal force of Messerschmitt 109's.

Our aircraft shot down six Messerschmitts and damaged five others.

One of our aircraft failed to return. British fighter planes participating destroyed an additional one.

All Bombers to be Gunners

Under a new policy inaugurating flexible gunnery training as a part of the course of instruction for aircraft armors and aviation mechanics and radiomen, all members of Army Air Forces bomber crews will be expert aerial gunners in addition to their other duties, says the War Department.

In line with this program, a new flexible gunnery school has been opened at Laredo, Tex. This is the fifth AAF flexible gunnery school, with a sixth scheduled to open at Kingman, Ariz., early in January.

The importance of accurate gun fire by the crews of United States B-17 Flying Fortresses and Consolidated B-24's, as well as in medium bombers, is one of the main lessons learned in the recent successful combat actions of these planes in all theaters of operation.

In the European theater, although the B-17's and B-24's were accompanied by fighter escorts, most of the enemy fighter attacks were concentrated against the bombers. In other combat areas, where long range bombing missions made fighter escorts impossible, the success of the missions often depended on the ability of the bombers to overcome the massed enemy fighter attacks. The high dividends paid in enemy planes shot down by trained aerial gunners is evidenced by the score, which has been as high as 20 to 1 in favor of United States bombers.

The object of the new policy is to train every member of a bomber crew for a dual task, his regular job and that of an expert aerial gunner. Members of bomber crews, including navigators and bombardiers, will have completed the 5 weeks' flexible gunnery course before joining aerial combat crews. As quickly as practicable, the training of career gunners (trained only in gunnery) will be abandoned in favor of specialists gunners.

To meet the war's growing demand for aerial gunners, the Laredo school was opened 3 months ahead of schedule. In area, it is the largest of the Army Air Forces gunnery schools and contains many new developments in the technique of flexible gunnery training.

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U. S. COAST GUARD

A CLASS of 198 Coast Guardsmen were awarded certificates 5 Dec., upon completion of 12 weeks of training as pharmacists' mates at Columbia University's College of Pharmacy, New York City. Fifty percent of the class made an average mark of at least 90 percent.

Lt. Theodore Le Blanc, of Coast Guard headquarters, presented the certificates. The highest average, 97.8 per cent, was attained by Daniel Gennal. Another honor man was Horace J. McMillian, a Negro, whom Lieutenant Le Blanc pointed out "was the first member of his race to receive the pharmacists' mate rating in the history of the Coast Guard."

Professor Confirmed

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Prof. Jerry B. Hoag to be a permanent professor at the Coast Guard Academy, with rank of Lieutenant commander from 9 Sept., 1940.

North Africa

A graphic word picture of some of the outstanding work done by the Coast Guard as it worked hand-in-hand with the Navy and Army forces in the initial landings on the North African coast was drawn by Lt. Bernard E. Scalan, USCG, when he returned to the States a few days ago.

In charge of landing waves from one of the Coast Guard transports, Lieutenant Scalan led the operations at the north end of the beach.

"It was the darkest night I've ever seen," said Lieutenant Scalan in reviewing the operation. "We knew of some shore batteries and a fortress atop which was a huge searchlight, but we had instructions to withhold all fire unless that searchlight was turned on, in which case we should extinguish it. Well, the light did come on and immediately Navy and Coast Guard support boats started hammering away, extinguishing it almost immediately. Then the shore batteries opened up on us and lead and shrapnel came down like rain."

"We stayed off shore in our boat directing several waves of landing parties into the best spots along the beach and doing our best to protect them from the fire. As daylight came, we pushed in to shore and, as we beached, some enemy planes came over, their machine guns wide open. Most of the party made cover, but my Chief Boatswain's Mate, Lloyd M. Morris, was still by the boat as the planes came overhead. Waist deep in water he was strafed as he tried to make shore, and undoubtedly would have drowned had not William W. Martini, (Seaman 1st Class) and another man disregarded the planes and bullets and plunged into the surf, dragging Morris ashore. Then, with the planes still strafing, they carried him up the bullet ridden beach to a shelter where a doctor had set up a first aid station. Morris now is convalescing in an Eastern port hospital."

Completing these first landing operations, Lieutenant Scalan returned to his

ship where he and his men changed clothes and ate dinner. Later they again set out for shore to locate a landing party, search for a missing Ensign and establish a new landing place. They made shore without incident, but had advanced only about a hundred yards when several enemy planes came at them, machine guns blazing.

"We of the shore party all made for cover, naturally," Lieutenant Scalan reported. "I spotted a bulldozer—a small tractor used for towing purposes—leaped behind it for protection, but found two soldiers already there. It was a tight squeeze but I managed to burrow in between them. After the strafing we learned that the bulldozer was connected with a wagon-load of ammunition. Imagine our embarrassment if the ammunition had been hit and exploded! Our secure shelter wouldn't have been so cozy."

"After quite some time and considerable hiking, we located the beach party and were then told that the two men who had been detailed to attend to the boat while we were ashore had been wounded. On returning to our ship I learned the details. Richard L. Buckheit, Boatswain's Mate 2nd Class, and Donald Larue, Seaman 2nd Class, had been strafed by enemy planes. Seeing this, two of our shore party under cover rushed to the boat where they found Larue, wounded and curled up on a bed he'd improvised for himself, and Buckheit, hit in the shoulders and legs. One of these firemen was Leonard A. Goldstein, the other was named Clark."

"As firemen their basic duties didn't call for the handling of small boats, but they'd been prepared for such an emergency through the instructions we'd given all hands on our way over. So these two took the wounded men to the nearest ship and it was their promptness in doing this that saved Buckheit's life. He was operated on immediately. Larue, unfortunately, had been much more seriously wounded and died soon after."

Asked what happened to the Ensign he'd set out to find, Lieutenant Scalan explained, "Ensign Harry A. Storis and myself are pretty good friends. We're both from Illinois. When I learned he was long overdue, I asked permission to look for him while I was ashore. I couldn't find a trace of him, however, and finally had to return, giving him up for lost."

"Three days later he turned up. After he'd landed his boat, he'd had it unloaded then joined the party of soldiers he'd brought in and went ashore with them. They crossed the beach and made their shelter without being hit and then came upon a Moroccan sentry. They were cautious about moving in their equipment with this man on duty, but it soon was quite evident he either didn't care what they did or was afraid to do anything about it for he paid no attention to them whatever."

"As they advanced farther, they were taken prisoners when they ran into an enemy machine gun nest. They were released three days later when the Casablanca armistice was signed, whereupon Ensign Storis returned to our ship."

"I'd like to add a word of praise for the unsung heroes of the landings," concluded Lieutenant Scalan. "The men aboard ship who did an outstanding job of unloading the supplies into the landing boats while under constant shelling from the shore batteries. You might also put in a word of praise for a real hero, a Navy Pharmacist's Mate named Curry, who seemed to be all over the beach attending wounded, totally disregarding machine gun bullets as though they were nothing more than raindrops."

Normoyle Ordnance Motor Base

The following named officers have just completed a one week's "C" Course at the Ordnance Automotive School at Normoyle Ordnance Motor Base, San Antonio, Tex.:

Col. C. C. Bagley	Maj. C. H. Gingles
Col. F. W. Boye	Maj. R. L. Goodwin
Col. A. S. Champeny	Maj. H. E. Kuhn
Col. F. F. Painter	Maj. W. B. Lee
Col. G. J. Hathaway	Maj. W. F. Stephen-
Col. H. F. Hoffman	son
Lt. Col. C. A. Dance	Maj. H. P. Taylor
Lt. Col. P. L. Moore	Maj. W. H. Thaxton
Lt. Col. F. H. Spencer	Capt. W. W. Payne
Lt. Col. A. L. Winter-	Capt. R. St. J.
steen	Sprague
Lt. Col. L. C. Woehner	

Philharmonic's Birthday

The New York Philharmonic Orchestra celebrated its 100th anniversary 7 Dec. by playing aboard the Naval training ship USS *Prairie State* for 2,000 midshipmen, officers and guests of the Reserve Midshipmen's School in New York City.

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December 7, 1942

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NEAR HOYT STREET

MAJ. Gen. Fulgencio Batista, President of Cuba, was the over-night guest of the President of the United States at the White House Tuesday and the host entertained at a state dinner in honor of his distinguished guest. The company was made up mostly of officials of the government, with the Cabinet, including Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, and Cuba's Ambassador, Dr. Jose A. Martinez, who accompanied Gen. Batista and was also a house guest at the executive mansion.

General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff; Admiral Ernest King, Chief of Naval Operations; Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the President; Lt. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, Commandant of the Marine Corps, were among the guests, as were also Maj. Gen. Edwin Watson, Rear Adm. Ross T. McIntire; Brig. Gen. John B. Coulter, U. S. military aide to the visiting President, and Capt. Andrew H. Addoms, USN, assigned as naval aide.

The Ambassador and Senora de Conchoso gave a brilliant reception for their distinguished countryman at the Embassy Friday night, following a dinner, and ranking officers of the United States were again in evidence, this time with their wives.

Admiral and Mrs. Ernest J. King were the chief guests at a reception and dance given during the week by the Ohio State Society, the admiral being a native of the "Buck-Eye" State, happily acknowledging the fact in a little speech.

Several social gatherings have been given in compliment to Mrs. Henry Larsen, wife of Brig. Gen. Larsen, USMC, who has been the house guest for some time of Lt. Gen. and Mrs. Holcomb at their delightful quarters at the Marine Barracks.

Mrs. Holcomb herself was a hostess at luncheon the other day; Mrs. Ralph J. Mitchell, wife of Brig. Gen. Mitchell, USMC, also entertained at luncheon at her home in Alexandria, and Mrs. William Capers James, wife of Col. James, USMC, was another luncheon hostess at their quarters at the barracks for the visitor who is shortly to return to her home in Denver, Colo.

Mrs. Eisenhower, wife of Lt. Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, and Mrs. George Patton, wife of Maj. Gen. Patton were guests of Mrs. Roosevelt at tea at the White House Monday afternoon.

Mrs. John Huse, wife of Capt. Huse, USN, and Mrs. Chester Wood, wife of Comdr. Wood, are spending the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Sylvanus Stokes at

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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



MRS. JOHN D. DODGE
who before her recent marriage to Lt. Dodge, USA, was Miss Edith de Z. Palmer, daughter of Mrs. S. A. Palmer of Alexandria, Va.

their home at Annapolis.

Mrs. A. T. Smith, widow of General Smith, returned to Washington after a visit of a fortnight with relatives in Lexington, Va.

Before her departure from Washington, Mrs. Smith entertained at a small tea in honor of Mrs. Manuel Quezon, wife of the president of the Philippine Commonwealth. General Smith's last command was that of the Philippine division.

A son, Fred Parker Snyder, Jr., was born to Capt. and Mrs. Fred Parker Snyder at Wesley Hospital, Oklahoma City, Okla., Friday, 20 Nov. 1942.

Mrs. Snyder is the former Alice Hallum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hallum of Oklahoma City. She attended Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, and the University of Oklahoma where she was a member of Kappa Alpha Theta sorority. Captain Snyder is adjutant of the 179th Infantry. The baby's maternal grandfather is the Oklahoma representative of the U. S. Steel Co. He is a veteran of the last war. Captain Snyder is in Oklahoma City on leave.

The duration address of Mrs. Harrison B. Harden, Jr., wife of Lt. Col. H. B. Harden, Jr., is 1118 Elmhurst Pl., Dallas, Tex. Colonel Harden is stationed on the east coast at the present. Dallas was the home of Mrs. Harden before her marriage to Colonel Harden in 1936.

A luncheon for members of the Army and Navy Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and their guests, at the Kennedy Warren in this city on Monday, 14 Dec., at 12:30 p.m. will be followed by the regular monthly chapter meeting when Mme. E. E. Lombard will be the guest speaker. Mme. Lombard, wife of Colonel Lombard, who is on the staff of General de Gaulle, Head of the Free French, has chosen for her subject, "The Fighting French." Mrs. James R. Alfante, Historian, will present the speaker, and Mrs. George M. Badger, Regent, will preside.

Mrs. Hubert E. Paddock, former Regent of the Army and Navy Chapter, was chairman of a D. A. R. project, "Buddy Bags for Soldiers Stationed in Washington at Christmas Time," making the formal presentation of more than 1,000 of the gifts to Chaplain Earl E. Wolf at a meeting in the Chapter House, 1732 Massachusetts Avenue, on Friday, 4 Dec.

The following service people stopped at the Barclay, 111 East 45th Street, New York (Continued on Next Page)

Weddings and Engagements

MAJ. and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt of Oyster Bay announce the engagement of their daughter, Belle Wyatt, to John Gorham Palfrey, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass.

"Clochette" Roosevelt is the granddaughter of former President Theodore Roosevelt, and the late Joseph E. Willard of Virginia. She attended Miss Chapin's School and Foxcroft and is now a student at Barnard College. Her fiancé graduated from Milton Academy and Harvard University, and Harvard Law School and is now a member of the U. S. Signal Corps Enlisted Reserve.

The wedding is to take place the day after Christmas, 26 Dec., and will be held in the little church in Fairfax, Va., where the bride-to-be's mother, Mrs. Roosevelt, spent much of her childhood. Major Roosevelt, father of the bride-elect is on active service in the Army and her brother, Lt. J. Willard Roosevelt is in foreign service with the Navy.

Col. and Mrs. Clyde M. Hallam, Ft. Sill, Okla., have announced the marriage of their daughter, Jeanne, to Lt. Stuart Strong Wilson, Jr., of the 112th Field Artillery at Ft. Sill. The wedding was 26 Nov., in the old post chapel at Ft. Sill.

The bride attended Purdue University and graduated from Oklahoma University in 1938. Her father, Colonel Hallam, is director of the Motor Transport Department of the Field Artillery School. Lieutenant Wilson is an alumnus of Phillips Exeter and Yale.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Olin Coke Newell announce the approaching marriage of their daughter, Miss Mary Arlene Newell, to Lt. Edward Lawrence Jordan, of the Army Air Corps.

The marriage is scheduled to take place on Saturday, 2 Jan., at 8:00 p.m. in the Post Chapel, Luke Field, Ariz. It will be a full military wedding.

Miss Newell attended the University of Georgia where she was a popular member of the Delta Delta Delta Sorority. She is now with her parents in Litchfield Park. Colonel Newell is stationed at Luke Field as operations officer.

Lieutenant Jordan is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jordan of Nashville, Tenn. He is a graduate of West Palm Beach Junior College. He received his wings from Luke Field Advanced Flying School last June, and is now stationed at Luke Field as flying instructor.

Capt. and Mrs. George W. Gering announce the engagement of their daughter, Bernice, to Mr. William Edwin McCain, Jr.

Miss Gering is well known in both Army and Navy circles. She is the granddaughter of Mrs. Smither and the late Gen. Henry C. Smither, also the late Lt. John J. Gering, USN, and a member of the Society of Daughters of the United States Army. She graduated from the Hannah More Academy, Reisterstown, Md., and attended Western College, Oxford, Ohio.

Mr. McCain is the son of Comdr. and Mrs. William E. McCain of Newport, R. I. He attended George Washington University and will graduate from Georgetown Dental College in March. He is a member of the Sigma Chi and Delta Sigma Delta fraternities.

The wedding will take place in the late spring.

Col. Maurice B. Willett announces the engagement of his niece, Miss Jo Duncan Oliver, to Maj. Walter F. Read. Both Colonel Willett and Major Read are stationed at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., where the wedding will take place early in January.

The engagement of Miss Jacqueline Bond Jones, daughter of the late Lt. Comdr. Roy Kehlor Jones, and Lt. Howard S. Rue, Jr., USNR, has been announced by her mother.

She is a direct descendant of Amos Breed, upon whose ground the battle of "Bunker Hill" was fought and her great

grandfather was a captain in the Navy in the War between the States. She graduated from Gunston Hall in Washington, and Lieutenant Rue attended Haverford School at Bryn Mawr and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. The wedding will take place shortly.

Mrs. Livingston Fairbank of New York and Southampton, L. I. was married Saturday, 5 Dec., to Lt. Nelson Trimble Levings, USNR, of New York and Levenshire Plantation, Moorhead, Miss. son of Mr. and Mrs. Algernon Levings of Moorhead, the ceremony taking place in the bride's home in Madison Ave., with Capt. Thomas B. Thompson (Ch. C.), USN, officiating.

Comdr. David C. Patterson, USNR, gave his sister's hand in marriage and Comdr. Robert Boggs, USNR, was best man.

The bride was the former Miriam Patterson, and widow of Mr. Livingston Fairbank of Chicago and Paris. She is a cousin of Col. Richard C. Patterson. Lieutenant Levings attended the University of Virginia and is a member of Chi Psi.

In the post chapel at Ft. Benning, Miss Helen Dorothea Sabo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Sabo, became the bride of Lt. Robert W. Gunther, 2nd, USA, Saturday, 5 Dec., the Army chaplain, Col. Frank N. Thompson, officiating. A reception was held at the Officers' Club. Maj. Robert Crighton, USA, gave the bride away and Miss Margaret H. Britson was maid of honor and Lt. Robert Ayres, was best man.

Lieutenant Gunther is an instructor at Benning. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Gunther of Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Chestnut of Doylestown, Pa., announce the marriage of their daughter, Mary, to 1st Lt. William B. Todd. The wedding took place at the home of the bride, "Willow Run," Doylestown, at 3 P.M. Sunday, 6 Dec.

Mrs. Todd is a graduate of the Philadelphia Business College. Lieutenant Todd is a graduate *magna cum laude* of Lehigh University, Class of 1940, and a member of Tone Music Society, Eta Sigma Phi Classical Fraternity, Bach Choir Society, and the Modern Language Association of America. Lieutenant Todd is now stationed at Camp Gordon, Ga.

Col. and Mrs. Clifton A. Pritchett (GSC) USA, announce the engagement of their daughter, Jacqueline Anne, to Aviation Cadet Vernon Lyle Smith.

Miss Pritchett attended the University of Hawaii and is a graduate of the U.S. (Continued on Next Page)

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Posts and Stations

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

7 Dec. 1942

Rear Adm. Monroe Kelly spent last week-end as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Horace L. Clarke, of the Naval Academy.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. C. A. Remsley gave a cocktail party at their home on Sunday afternoon.

Comdr. and Mrs. Mark St. Clair Ellis have moved their home at Wardour and have gone to their home in the Ozark Mountains in Arkansas for the winter.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Ernest G. Campbell entertained at cocktails Saturday afternoon at their quarters in the Naval Academy.

Mrs. Pottle, wife of Comdr. Valentine L. Pottle, has returned from San Francisco and is with her parents Monsieur and Madame L. Pottle of Shanghai, who are making their home at Carvel Hall.

Mrs. Conard, wife of Rear Adm. Charles Conard, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Haft, wife of Comdr. Theodore G. Haft, at her home on Southgate Ave.

Mrs. Doyle, wife of Comdr. James M. Doyle, entertained Friday afternoon in her apartment on Prince George St.

Lt. and Mrs. Morrow Decker have been spending sometime in Annapolis. Mrs. Decker and her two sons have gone to Philadelphia to visit her parents Captain and Mrs. W. Taylor Smith.

Capt. William J. Larson, USN who has been on foreign duty is spending a short time with his family at their apartment on College Ave.

Mrs. Zahn, wife of Lt. Comdr. John Zahn has returned to her home in Washington, after visiting Mrs. R. S. Quakenbush.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

6 December, 1942

Newcomers being welcomed by the Army are Lt. Col. and Mrs. Haywood S. Dodd, who are making their home in nearby Palos Verdes Estates while the officer is on duty as director of training at the Los Angeles Port of Embarkation.

The holiday season for social minded members of the Air Transport Command and their wives is being initiated today by Capt. and Mrs. James M. Keefe, who are entertaining with a tom and Jerry party from 5 to 1 p.m. with invitations extended to a score of Air Transport Command officers.

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and their wives.

Mrs. Keefe was hostess Wednesday in her home at a luncheon complimenting Mrs. W. W. Weber, wife of Comdr. Weber, USN, who arrived recently from Chicago to visit her daughter, Mrs. Arnold Carow (Virginia Weber), wife of Lt. Carow of the Transport Command. Sprays of California holly and crimson candles adorned the table. Mrs. Keefe has been home only a short time from a visit in Sacramento and San Francisco, where she divided her time in visiting two sisters, Mmes. Jack Eker and Edward Davis.

Capt. Edward Clark, USA, and Mrs. Clark have been entertaining for the past week or two Miss Kathleen Kelly of San Francisco, who was the inspiration Thanksgiving Day for a dinner given by the Clarks in their home.

Mrs. Robert H. Lenson, wife of Lt. Lenson, left Thursday with her children to reside in San Francisco, after having been in Long Beach for three months.

Col. William Ald, commanding officer at the Port of Embarkation, and Mrs. Ald have as their house guest Mrs. Pauline Morrow of Portland, Ohio, a long-time friend and have planned several informal affairs in her honor.

Mrs. Robert S. Willey, wife of Lt. Willey, USN, is visiting with her parents, Lloyd A. Patch of Sunset Beach after a short stay in Arcadia. She has been with her parents off and on since coming from the Philippines some time before the islands fell to the Japanese.

NORFOLK, VA.

10 December 1942

A marriage of special interest to Norfolk society as well as to military circles, took place Saturday in Bainbridge, Ga., when Miss Martha Claiborne Wilcox, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cary Ambler Wilcox of this city, became the bride of Lt. Thomas Ralph Jones, Jr., AAC, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Ralph Jones, also of Norfolk, in St. John's Episcopal Church. The bride who was unattended was given in marriage by her father and the groom's best man was Lt. Charles Miller, AC, USA. Immediately following the wedding ceremony Lieutenant Jones and his bride left for a brief trip to Florida and upon their return will make their home in Bainbridge where Lieutenant Jones is stationed at the Army Air Force Basic Flying School.

Miss Patricia Graham Miller whose marriage to Ensign James Cooke Davis, USNR, was an interesting event of Saturday, has been entertained at a number of pretty pre-nuptial parties. On Monday night Miss Anne Schaefer was hostess at a lingerie shower given at her home on Raleigh Avenue, in honor of Miss Miller. On Tuesday, Mrs. James Derrickson entertained for the bride-to-be at a handkerchief shower given at her home in Raleigh Square the guests numbering 15 and Wednesday night Miss Mary Lancelot Bell was hostess at her home on Westover avenue at a linen shower for Miss Miller. The wedding took place Saturday afternoon in Christ and St. Luke's Church with the Rev. Taylor Willis officiating.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Alexander Hutchinson of this city have just announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marguerite Mary Hutchinson, to Lt. Frank Curtis Hudgins, Jr., USNR, son of Capt. and Mrs. F. Curtis Hudgins also of Norfolk. The wedding will take place this month.

Among the many interesting parties to be given to this season's debutantes during the Christmas holidays, is a dinner to be given by Capt. and Mrs. Horace Laird and Mr. and Mrs. Beverly P. Eggleston, in honor of their debutante daughters who were presented to Norfolk Society last month. The dinner will be given on Saturday night, 12 Dec., at the Norfolk Yacht and Country Club and will precede the regular week-end dance at the club. The guests will include the 20 debutantes of this season and their escorts.

Society

(Continued from Preceding Page)

York City, during the week ending 5 Dec.: Capt. and Mrs. Wm. Benzling, USA; Lt. E. C. Clark, Washington, D. C.; Lt. E. L. Corcoran, USA; Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Morris, USA; Col. H. B. Pettit, USA.

Also Brig. Gen. W. B. Persons, Washington, D. C.; Maj. and Mrs. B. L. Gordon, Arlington, Va.; Lt. Col. and Mrs. R. Carmichael, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Meade Wildrick, West Point; Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. C. H. Smith, USN; Lt. W. K. Downey, USN; Capt. and Mrs. M. A. Pickard, Washington, D. C.; Miss Margaret Bailey, West Point; Capt. R. L. Starr, West Point; Col. B. C. Dunn, N. Y. C.; Lt. Vida Buist, USN; Lt. E. C. Austin, USN; Capt. E. A. Hudson, USA; Capt. M. Erickson, USA; Lt. and Mrs. H. A. Robertson, Washington, D. C.; Capt. F. E. Moore, West Point.

Also Maj. L. H. Hitchcock, Ft. Monmouth; Capt. W. G. Cluett, Hewlett, L. I.; Lt. and Mrs. C. W. Gunnels, Jr., USN; Maj. C. W. Hardy, Washington, D. C.; Maj. Gen. Irving Philipson, Washington, D. C., and Lt. and

Mrs. W. D. Lippincott, Philadelphia, Pa.

Col. and Mrs. Herbert E. Pace, are now residing at their permanent home, 169 Genesee Road, San Antonio, Tex. Until recently Colonel Pace was the Finance Officer of the Eighth Service Command but is now on terminal leave prior to his retirement for disability. A daughter of Col. and Mrs. Pace, Mrs. Dorothy E. Sikes, is residing with her parents while her husband, Capt. Glenn A. Sikes, is on duty at an overseas station.

Col. Chester B. McCormick, ret., and Mrs. McCormick have taken permanent residence at 1280 Cranbrook Road, Birmingham, Mich., where Col. McCormick is convalescing from a serious operation performed at the University Hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

versity of Maryland, A. B. degree. Cadet Smith is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lyle Smith of Honolulu, Hawaii. He attended the University of Hawaii.

The wedding will take place the latter part of December.

Lt. (jg) Leon J. Baker, USN-Ret. and Mrs. Baker announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth Elisabeth, to John Benton Livingston, II, Midshipman, USN, son of Mrs. Lillian Livingston, of Plattsmouth, Neb.

Miss Baker attended St. Augustine's Academy in Fort Wayne, Ind., and is a member of the 1943 graduating class from Trinity College, Washington, D. C.

Midshipman Livingston will graduate from the Naval Academy in June, 1943. The wedding will take place shortly thereafter.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hensky, Jr., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, announce the engagement of their daughter, Betty, to Ensign Lee Richard Scherer, Jr., USN, son of Mrs. Sara Scherer of Savannah, Ga., and Mr. Lee Richard Scherer of Covington, Ky.

Miss Hensky is a senior at the State University of Iowa.

Ensign Scherer was graduated last June from the United States Naval Academy.

Lt. Anne L. Zotter, of New Britain, Conn., Army nurse, stationed at Ft. Belvoir, Va., became the wife of Lt. Col. Daniel J. Murphy of Natick, Mass., stationed at Wilmington, Del., at a military wedding held in Wilmington, at St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, Lt. Col. Charles Malumphy performing the ceremony, Saturday, 5 Dec.

The bride, escorted by her brother, Mr. John Zotter, had as attendant, her sister, Mrs. Joseph Witkowski, and Colonel Murphy had as his best man his brother, Mr. Francis J. Murphy.

Awards and Decorations

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, acting for the President of the United States, has awarded medals to six officers and 12 enlisted men.

Lt. Arthur J. Brassfield, USN, was presented with a Gold Star in lieu of a second Navy Cross.

The Navy Cross was awarded Lt. Richard H. Best, USN, and Ensign Reid W. Stone, USNR.

Lt. Arthur L. Downing, USNR, was awarded the Navy Cross.

The Distinguished Flying Cross was presented to nine enlisted men for extraordinary achievement. Recipients are: Willard J. Gistrap, Av. Radioman, 1cl, USN; Leroy E. Bartels, Photog. 1cl, USN; Lewis G. Hamilton, Photog. 1cl, USN; Mark B. Staff, Photog. 2cl, USNR; Albert D. Hensley, Avia. Radioman 1cl, USN; Franklin D. Kreeger, Radioman 3cl, USN; Edward V. Cosgrove, Seaman 1cl, USN; Dana M. Manion, Seaman 1cl, USN; Roy R. Ghilardi, Seaman 1cl, USNR.

Two officers received Silver Star Medals for service in the Battle of Midway. They are: Lt. Comdr. Albert H. Wilson, Jr., USN; Lt. Charles P. Hibberd, USNR.

Three enlisted men were awarded the Silver Star Medal for heroism while serving in the Armed Guard Crew of a

merchant vessel. They are:

Floyd E. Richards, Signalm., 1cl, USN; Joseph D. Leahy, Radioman, 2cl, USNR, and Ward L. Gemmer, Coxsw., USN.

Col. John R. Francis, an Infantry officer who was largely responsible for creation of the ferrying service across the Himalayan Mountains in China, was given the Purple Heart at ceremonies at the Army War College in Washington, D. C., by Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, commanding general of the Army Ground Forces. Attending were Gen. Mallin Craig, former Army Chief of Staff; Maj. Gen. James H. Burns, Maj. Gen. William D. Styer, Mrs. Floyd L. Parks, wife of the Chief of Staff, Army Ground Forces; and chief of sections of the ground, general and special staffs.

Brig. Gen. James R. N. Weaver, USA, was awarded the DSC on 12 April (CORRECT) for gallantry in action at Bataan. He has been missing since the fall of Bataan, 9 April, and may be a Japanese prisoner.

In a letter of commendation to Rear Adm. James L. Kauffman, USN, Secretary Knox commends him for "outstanding performance of duty" in "anti-submarine tactics which subsequently contributed to the safe escort of convoys and other shipping."

Others to whom similar letters were sent were: Capt. Henry M. Mullinix, USN; Capt. Stuart H. Ingersoll, USN; and Capt. Frederick W. Pennoyer, USN. Among those receiving high honors at the hands of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, at Pearl Harbor on 1 Dec., were:

Navy Cross—Capt. F. P. Sherman, commanding the USS Wasp when she was lost to the enemy; Lt. Comdr. Wallace M. Bleckley, commanding the Waspas air group; Lt. Harold H. Larsen, commander of Torpedo Sq. 8; Lt. Comdr. Harry M. McIlhenny, Lt. Comdr. Thomas B. Klakring, Lt. Robert A. Devina, Lt. Corwin F. Morgan, Lt. Robert E. Ries.

Silver Star Medals—Lt. Jack R. Crutchfield, Lt. Herman J. Kossler, Donald M. Smith, seaman.

DFC—Jewell H. Reid, patrol plane pilot. Navy and Marine Corps Medals—Lt. John

(Continued on Next Page)

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Awards and Decorations

(Continued from Preceding Page)

R. Shepherd, Lt. (jg) Edward S. Parks, Lt. (jg) Hugh C. Van Roosen, and Stanley Thomas, shipfitter.

These officers received letters of commendation from Secretary Knox for meritorious service:

Capt. William K. Phillips, USN; Capt. Harold C. Flitz, USN; Comdr. Logan McKee, USN; Lt. Comdr. William J. Catlett, USN; Lt. William E. Dunlap, USNR; Lt. John D. Huntley, USN; Lt. John R. Wadleigh, USN; Lt. (jg) Edward A. Kearney, MC-USN; Ens. Maurice E. Whitling, USN; Lt. (jg) Calvert G. Chipchase, USNR; Comdr. Oscar Pederson, USN; Lt. Comdr. Clarence C. Rey, USN; Lt. Ralph E. Patterson, USN; Lt. Donald S. Scheu, USN; Comdr. Harry A. Guthrie, USN; Walter G. Schindler, USN; Lt. Comdr. Charles B. Brooks, Jr., USN; Lt. Comdr. Harry Smith, USN; Lt. Comdr. Alexander C. Thornton, USN; Ens. John P. Dohlman,

USNR; Ens. Regis J. Schaefer, USNR; Lt. (jg) John W. Ewell, USNR; Ens. Charles R. White, Jr., USNR.

The following 41 enlisted personnel also received commendatory letters:

Oscar W. Myers, Mach., USN; Boyd M. McKenzie, Carp., USN; Thomas W. Almond, Radiom., 3cl, USNR; Robert V. Campbell, Signalm., 3cl, USN; Hugh L. McLean, Seam., 1cl, USNR; William M. Moore, Seam., 1cl, USN; Vance T. Murdock, Seam., 1cl, USNR; Dudley B. Nelson, Seam., 1cl, USNR; Patrick H. O'Kain, Seam., 1cl, USNR; William N. Outlaw, Seam., 1cl, USNR; Leon W. Page, Seam., 2cl, USNR; William R. Pacini, Seam., 2cl, USN; Vincent C. Williams, Seam., 2cl, USN.

Chester M. Pennington, Boatw., M, 2cl, USN; Sheldon F. Rauh, Gar. M, 2cl, USN; James R. Ware, Jr., Signalm., 3cl, USN; Herbert C. Toussaint, Radiom., 3cl, USN; Robert E. Hallisey, Seam., 1cl, USN; Simeon D. Nettles, Seam., 1cl, USN; John W. Pettus, Seam., 1cl, USNR; Thomas E. Reid, Seam., 1cl, USNR; William C. Rice, Seam., 1cl,

USNR; John W. Rhodes, Seam., 1cl, USNR; Cross R. Rogers, Jr., Seam., 1cl, USN; Champ Seeley, Seam., 1cl, USNR; John W. Smith, Seam., 1cl, USN; Claude E. Snead, Seam., 1cl, USNR.

Robert E. Dingethal, Boats., M, 2cl, USN; Joseph P. Chromchak, Seam., 1cl, USN; Dean W. Clark, Seam., 1cl, USN; Lawrence Collins, Seam., 1cl, USNR; Delford H. Curson, Seam., 1cl, USNR; Howard W. Conover, Seam., 2cl, USN; Emerson J. Cooksey, Seam., 2cl, USN; Harold J. James, Seam., 1cl, USNR; Melvin W. Duff, Seam., 2cl, USN; George B. Dailey, Seam., 2cl, USN; Leonard L. Cutchens, Seam., 2cl, USNR; Donald E. Roberts, Seam., 2cl, USN; Pasquale A. Romano, Seam., 2cl, USNR; Virgil J. Shelby, Seam., 2cl, USNR.

OBITUARIES

Funeral services were conducted 4 Dec., 1942, at the Ft. Myer Chapel, Arlington, Va., for Brig. Gen. Alfred J. Lyon, AC, who died Tuesday, 1 Dec., at Walter Reed General Hospital of pneumonia contracted from exposure following a recent combat flight over Germany. Burial was in Arlington National Cemetery.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, headed the group of officers of the United States Army present at the ceremony, which also included Lt. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Commanding General, AAF, Maj. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, Chief of Air Staff, and Brig. Gen. T. J. Hanley, Deputy Chief of Air Staff. Representing the Royal Air Force was Air Commodore H. N. Thornton, NBE, Air Attache of the British Embassy.

Honorary pallbearers included Maj. Gen. Oliver F. Echols, Brig. Gen. Franklin O. Carroll, Brig. Gen. Benjamin W. Childress, Col. William F. Volandt, Col. Donald F. Fritch, Col. Melvin E. Gross, Capt. E. R. Frish, and Mr. Lory Snow, Washington representative of the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Corporation.

Gen. Lyon was invalided home, following a combat engagement in which the General's gunner was killed. General Lyon assumed the gunner's post himself but the abrupt change of temperature from the warmth of the observer's post to the cold of the gunner's position brought on a severe cold which developed into pneumonia.

He is survived by a daughter, Miss Phyllis Ann Lyon, of 2000 F Street, Washington, and a son, William Adair Lyon.

Mrs. Louise Marlon Seabury, wife of Lt. Col. Alden H. Seabury, 200 Randolph Ave., Peoria, Ill., died unexpectedly Saturday, 28 November from the effects of a heart attack. The end came swiftly before a physician could be summoned.

She was born in Richmond, Va., 10 Oct. 1895. Mrs. Seabury was graduated from the University of Chicago, where she was a member of the Gamma Phi Beta sorority. She married Colonel Seabury in San Antonio, Tex., 27 Oct. 1917.

Mrs. Seabury was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Peoria, and active in St. Margaret's guild of the church. She was also a member of the Pan-Hellenic association and the Lambda Phi Sorority Mother's club.

Surviving are her husband, one daughter, Elisabeth Jane Seabury, a member of the Peoria Journal Transcript editorial staff, and a sister, Mrs. Helen Margaret Rice.

Funeral services were conducted by Bishop William L. Essex and interment was at Springdale cemetery, Peoria.

Lt. Comdr. Orle Walter Fowler, USN-Ret., died 12 Nov. 1942 at Epworth Hospital, South Bend, Ind.

Comdr. Fowler graduated from the Naval Academy in 1901, and much of his service was with the Atlantic Fleet. He was retired for physical disability in 1914 but was recalled to active duty during the World War. Since 1920 he had been at Culver Military Academy where he was Executive Officer of the Culver Summer Naval School for twenty years and for the past three years Director of the Naval School.

Lt. Col. Casper W. Cole, USA-Ret., died at his home 820 Southwest Fourth Place, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., on 29 Nov. 1942, following a brief illness.

Born in Gouldsboro, Me., 3 May 1871,

at an early age he moved to Watertown, N. Y., where he joined the N. Y. State National Guard. Went to Cuba as a volunteer in the Spanish American War later being commissioned a second lieutenant in the Regular Army. He was a graduate of the Mounted Service School, '11, and the Army School of the Line, '13. Saw service in the Boxer Campaign, the Philippine Islands, the AEF in World War I, retiring at his own request 22 Nov. 1922.

He was a 32nd Degree Mason, and held membership in the Mystic Shrine, VFW and Order of the Carabao.

He spent the last ten years of his life in Florida, and is survived by his widow, Geneva Sawyer Cole, and a sister, Mrs. E. D. Shaw, Nashua, N. H.

Interment with full military honors was at Arlington National Cemetery, Wednesday, 2 Dec.

Purple Heart to Sea Services

The President has issued an executive order authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to award the Purple Heart to personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard who are wounded in action. Heretofore, the Order of the Purple Heart which was created by General George Washington and revived by President Hoover has been exclusively as Army decoration, but its extension to the sea services was exclusively predicted by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL some months ago.

Issuance of the medal posthumously to personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard who have been killed in action or who died of wounds since 6 Dec. 1941 was ordered by the President.

Text of the White House order follows:

Whereas the decoration of the Purple Heart is awarded, as prescribed by Army Regulations of 4 September 1942, to persons serving with the Army of the United States; and

Whereas it is appropriate that the award of the Purple Heart be authorized to persons serving with the Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard of the United States;

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, and as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized and directed to award the Purple Heart in the name of the President of the United States to persons who, while heretofore or hereafter serving in any capacity with the Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard of the United States, are wounded in action against an enemy of the United States, or as a result of an act of such enemy, provided such wound necessitates treatment by a medical officer.

2. Except as authorized in paragraph three hereof, no more than one Purple Heart shall be awarded to any one person, but for each subsequent justification for such an award a Gold Star, or other suitable device shall be awarded, to be worn with the Purple Heart as prescribed by appropriate regulations.

3. The Secretary of the Navy is further authorized and directed to award the Purple Heart posthumously, in the name of the President of the United States, to any persons who, while serving in any capacity with the Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard of the United States, since 6 December 1941, are killed in action or who die as a direct result of wounds received in action with an enemy of the United States, or as a result of an act of such enemy. The Purple Heart will be forwarded to the nearest of kin of any person entitled to the posthumous award regardless of whether a previous award has been made to such person.

4. If so authorized by the Secretary of the Navy the award of the Purple Heart may be made by the Commander in Chief of a fleet, or by such other appropriate officers as the Secretary of the Navy may designate.

5. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to promulgate such regulations as he may deem appropriate to effectuate the purpose hereof. The regulations of the Secretary of the Navy hereunder, and the regulations of the Secretary of War with respect to the award of the Purple Heart to persons serving in any capacity with the Army of the United States, shall, so far as practicable, be of uniform application.

Enlisted Air Training

AR 615-150 has been issued by the War Department covering aviation student training for enlisted men. The new regulation covers data formerly incorporated in the one by the same number, dated 1 Aug. 1941, and a number of subsequent circulars.

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The following stores, officially designated by the Navy Department, carry blue overcoats; service blue uniforms; raincoats (with removable lining); aviation (winter working) uniforms; for purchase by Naval Commissioned, Warrant and Petty Officers. The garments are in accordance with Naval specifications, and are marked with a label stating "This label identifies a garment made and sold under authority of the U. S. Navy."

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Births, Marriages, Deaths

(Continued from Preceding Page)

1942, Miss Jacqueline Winslow, to Lt. William McGuire Payne, USMC.

PITKIN-MARTIN—Married in the First Presbyterian Church, Englewood, N. J., 7 Dec. 1942, Miss Charlotte Genevieve Martin, to Sgt. John Pitkin, USA.

POHL-DAY—Married in Washington, D. C., 5 Dec. 1942, Miss Helen Day, to Lt. Austin F. Pohl, Camp Hulen, Tex.

POWELL-RIFEE—Married in Greenwich, Conn., 28 Nov. 1942, Miss Jane Riffie, to PO 1c John Powell, USCG.

QUINN-MERRITT—Married in New Brunswick, N. J., 4 Dec. 1942, Miss Marjorie Isabelle Merritt, to Lt. Robert Cameron Fitzpatrick Quinn, AUS.

REDPATH-GILL—Married in the chapel of the First Baptist Church, Montclair, N. J., 9 Dec. 1942, Miss Marjorie Jean Gill, to Lt. John S. Redpath, USA.

REEVES-ARMSTRONG—Married in Hyattsville, Md., 4 Dec. 1942, Miss Annie Laurie Armstrong, to EL M. 3c Gordon Reeves, USN.

REHM-CONNOLLY—Married in the Church of St. Philip Neri, the Bronx, New York, Miss Lillian Mary Connolly, to Lt. Robert C. Rehm, USA, Fort Sill, Okla.

RICHARDSON-KANOUSE—Married in the Calvary Episcopal Church, Summit, N. J., 6 Dec. 1942, Miss Mary Elizabeth Kanouse, to Lt. Henry D. Richardson, USA.

RYSCUCK-SAYERS—Married in the Central Baptist Church, Norfolk, Va., 25 Nov. 1942, Miss Daisy Baker Sayers, to Lt. John Ryscuck, AUS.

SANTORO-VITOLA—Married at the Cristo Rey Church in Vista del Mar, Canal Zone, 3 Oct. 1942, Lt. Adeline Vitola to Lt. Vincent H. Santoro, USA.

SCHILHABEL-LYLE—Married in the Church of Christ, Arlington, Va., 5 Dec. 1942, Miss Jane Byrd Lyle, to S. Sgt. Laurel Henry Schilhabel, AAF.

SCHULTZ-BALL—Married in Williamsburg, Va., 10 Nov. 1942, Miss Margery Jean Ball, sister of Lt. Marvin Theron Ball, jr., to Mr. Frank Alfred Schultz.

SHATTUCK-MURPHY—Married in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, South Orange, N. J., 9 Dec. 1942, Miss Ruth Black Murphy, to Lt. Howard Francis Shattuck, jr., US-MCR.

SCHULTZ-WHEATON—Married in the Army Chapel, Sebring, Fla., 4 Dec. 1942, Miss Margaret Wheaton, to Lt. Willis Jackson Schultz, AAF.

SCHWAB-HOW—Married in the Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia, Pa., recently, Miss Hilda How, to S. Sgt. James Edward Schwab, jr., USAAF.

SEGLER-REED—Married in Paducah, Ky., 11 Nov. 1942, Miss Margaret Cecil Reed, to CPO Irby Segler, USCG.

SHALLAN-VOLK—Married in the Sacred Heart Church, Jersey City, N. J., 5 Dec. 1942, Miss Lillian Volk, to Lt. Raymond C. Shallan, AAF.

SHARP-LEE—Married in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, 30 Nov. 1942, Miss Angelica Barrios Lee, to Ens. William J. Sharp, jr., USNR.

SMITH-BEACH—Married in St. Alban's Church, Washington, D. C., 4 Dec. 1942, Miss Elizabeth Holton Beach, to Capt. Atwell Janvier Smith, USAAF.

SPILLER-BORJES—Married in All Souls Memorial Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., 5 Dec. 1942, Miss Harrie Cardwell Bories, to Lt. Benjamin Alvord Spiller, Camp Sims, D. C., Class of 1941, USMA, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Oliver L. Spiller, Wilmington, N. C.

STEWART-HOWES—Married in the Shrine of the Sacred Heart, Washington, D. C., 5 Dec. 1942, Miss Winnifred Jane Howes, to Ens. John Carnduff Stewart, jr., USNR.

STIFF-PRYMEK—Married in St. Martin's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Annapolis, Md., 3 Dec. 1942, Miss Marie Mildred Prymek, to Lt. Ray C. Stiff, jr.

SWEENEY-BURTIS—Married in New York, 9 Dec. 1942, Miss Rita Helene Burtis, to Lt. Edward Gair Sweeney, AUS.

TEWALT-VARNEY—Married in Christ Church, Georgetown, D. C., 5 Dec. 1942, Miss Louise Ellen Varney, to Lt. Perry L. TeWalt, AUS.

THOMAS-GREEN—Married in St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., 27 Nov. 1942, Miss Constance Cleo Green, to Lt. Gould Hunter Thomas, USNR.

THORNTON-WHELCH—Married in old St. John's Church, Hampton, Va., 5 Dec. 1942, Miss Jane Longstreet Whelch, daughter of Mrs. Howard Clark Thompson and of Col. James Longstreet Whelch, USA, Camp Lee, Va., to Lt. Herbert Marshal Thornton, AUS.

TODD-CHESTNUT—Married in Doylestown, Pa., 6 Dec. 1942, Miss Mary H. Chestnut, to 1st Lt. William B. Todd, USA.

TRENHOLM-GREEN—Married in the Post Chapel, MacDill Field, Tampa, Fla., 26 Nov. 1942, Miss Louise Green, to Lt. Derrill deS. Trenholm, jr., USAAF.

VOEGTLEN-WOOD—Married in the Presbyterian Church of Rock Hill, S. C., 5 Dec. 1942, Miss Natalie Louise Wood, to Lt. Martyn Voegtlen, Camp Sutton, N. C.

WHITEHEAD-PERKINS—Married in St. John's Episcopal Church, Lynchburg, Va., 5 Dec. 1942, Miss Elizabeth Hayden Perkins, to Lt. Paul Whitehead, USNR.

WIGGINS-CONNOR—Married in Charlottesville, Va., 5 Dec. 1942, Miss Joyce Gordon Connor, to Ens. John Robert Wiggins, USNR.

WILSON-HALLAN—Married in the old post chapel, Fort Sill, Okla., 26 Nov. 1942, Miss Jeanne Hallan, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Clyde M. Hallan, to Lt. Stuart Strong Wilson, jr., FA.

WOODHOUSE-SOPER—Married in Eldora, Iowa, 28 Nov. 1942, Miss Julia Soper, to Maj. Horatio Cernick Woodhouse, jr., USMC.

WRIGHT-EVANS—Married in Pelham, N. Y., 6 Dec. 1942, Miss Kathryn Evans, to Lt. Harrison Richard Wright, Signal Corps, USA.

Died

ATHERTON—Died recently, Lt. (jg) John McDougal Atherton, USNR. Survived by his mother, Mrs. Peter Lee Atherton, Glenview, Kentucky.

BATCHELLER—Died in St. John's Hospital, Yonkers, N. Y., 8 Dec. 1942, Mr. Franklin A. Batcheller, father of Lt. Franklin A. Batcheller, jr., USA, and Mrs. Helen Batcheller Dougherty, wife of Lt. John Dougherty, USN.

BESSELS—Died as the result of a training plane crash in the Mohave Desert, northeast of Victorville, Calif., 6 Dec. 1942, Air Cadet Edgar C. Bessels, jr., AAF, brother of Lt. (jg) Ellis Bessels, USNR, and Pvt. Eric Bessels, AAF.

BROWN—Died as the result of a medium bomber crash into the bay at Tampa, Fla., 8 Dec. 1942, S. Sgt. David H. Brown, Monongahela, Pa.

BUNN—Died as the result of an Army bomber crash near Sioux City, Iowa, 30 Nov. 1942, Lt. Henry Bunn, Springfield, Ill.

CHASE—Died as the result of a medium bomber crash into the Gulf of Mexico, near Venice, Fla., 4 Dec. 1942, S. Sgt. John E. Chase, Cedar Grove, N. Y.

CHRISTENSEN—Died as the result of an Army bomber crash near Sioux City, Iowa, 30 Nov. 1942, Lt. Leon R. Christensen, Caldwell, Idaho.

COLE—Died at his home in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., 29 Nov. 1942, Lt. Col. Casper W. Cole, USA-Ret.

COLEY—Died at Norwalk, Conn., 24 Nov. 1942, after a long illness, Mrs. Stanton Coley, mother-in-law of Col. George W. Smythe, GSC, USA, 1200 North Inglewood St., Arlington, Va.

CRONIN—Died in Annapolis, Md., 6 Dec. 1942, Mrs. Eleanor Talley Cronin, grandmother of Lt. Comdr. R. C. Drum-Hunt, USN.

DRESSLER—Died as the result of a training plane crash on Craig Field runway, Selma, Ala., 4 Dec. 1942, Aviation Cadet William Charles Dressler, College Point, N. Y.

EMERY—Killed in action in the defense of his country, in the Western European Area, 8 Nov. 1942, 1st Lt. Robert Macnab Emery, eldest son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Ambrose Robert Emery.

EWING—Died at his home in Yonkers, N. Y., 6 Dec. 1942, Mr. Thomas Ewing, former United States patent commissioner under President Wilson, son of Gen. and Mrs. Thomas Ewing, and father of Lt. Gifford C. Ewing, USNR.

FORD—Died as the result of a medium bomber crash southeast of Columbia, S. C., 7 Dec. 1942, S. Sgt. Lawrence F. Ford, Lewiston, Ill.

FOWLER—Died in Epworth Hospital, South Bend, Ind., 12 Nov. 1942, Lt. Comdr. Orle Walter Fowler, USN-Ret.

FULLER—Died at her home in Leavenworth, Kans., 20 Nov. 1942, Mrs. Georgetta

Fuller, widow of Col. Ezra B. Fuller, who survived by her two sons, Maj. Gen. Ben H. Fuller, Maj. Sam G. Fuller, and daughters, Mrs. E. R. Gentry, wife of Ernest R. Gentry, MC; Mrs. C. J. Wilder, wife of Col. C. J. Wilder, Cav., and Misses Mary and Lottie Fuller.

FYNAN—Died as the result of a medium bomber crash southeast of Columbia, S. C., 7 Dec. 1942, S. Sgt. Earl Fynan, Riverdale, N. J.

GORMAN—Died as the result of a medium bomber crash southeast of Columbia, S. C., 7 Dec. 1942, S. Sgt. William J. Gorman, Manchester, N. H.

GRAVES—Died as the result of a bomber crash near Montgomery, Ala., 5 Dec. 1942, S. Sgt. William P. Graves, Memphis, Tenn.

HARRIS—Died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 1942, Rev. William Harris, father of Col. Carroll T. Harris, USA.

HIGHTOWER—Died at San Juan, P.R., 6 Dec. 1942, Mr. John H. Hightower, civilian employee of the Navy Department. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Cynthia Hightower, a daughter, Mrs. Fred E. Little, both of Arlington, and a son, Lt. John Hightower, jr., USA. Burial was in a military cemetery at San Juan for the duration.

HINTON—Died as the result of a bomber crash near Montgomery, Ala., 5 Dec. 1942, S. Sgt. Garry F. Hinton, Bartlesville, Okla.

HUNTER—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 7 Nov. 1942, Mrs. Cora Gayle Hunter, wife of the late Frank Patterson Hunter; mother of Lt. Frank P. Hunter, jr.; E. N. W. Hunter, USNA, '24; Mrs. John H. Featherston; Mrs. B. H. Shawhan; Mrs. Gaston S. Foote. Funeral at Trinity Church, Portsmouth, Va., wife of Col. H. H. Shawhan.

JONES—Died in Williamsburg, Va., 1 Dec. 1942, Mr. Leigh Tucker Jones, father of Mr. Gustave Marinius Helms, (wife of Lt. Col. Helms, Inf.). Mr. Jones was a member of the faculty of the College of William and Mary.

KAUFMAN—Died as the result of an Army bomber crash near Sioux City, Iowa, 30 Nov. 1942, Lt. Harry J. Kaufman, Kansas City, Mo.

KOEGLER—Died as the result of a medium transport plane crash in the vicinity of Lidianhead, Md., 2 Dec. 1942, 2nd Lt. Howard A. Koegler, USMC, 36, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LARSON—Died as the result of a medium transport plane crash in the vicinity of Lidianhead, Md., 2 Dec. 1942, Lt. Col. Harold I. Larson, USMC, 34, Murdoch, Minn.

LATAS—Died as the result of a bomber crash near Montgomery, Ala., 5 Dec. 1942, 2nd Lt. Robert E. Latas, Colorado Springs, Colo.

LAZANSKY—Died as the result of a bomber crash in a Southern Idaho mountain canyon near Soda Springs, Idaho, 2 Dec. 1942, S. Sgt. John E. Lazansky, Cary, Ill.

LEACH—Died as the result of a bomber crash near Montgomery, Ala., 5 Dec. 1942, 2nd Lt. James Leach, Conyers, Ga.

LINNE—Died as the result of a medium bomber crash into the bay at Tampa, Fla., 8 Dec. 1942, 2nd Lt. Norman J. Linne, Lidianhead, Ind.

LOWRY—Died as the result of an Army bomber crash near Sioux City, Iowa, 30 Nov. 1942, Lt. Elwood E. Lowry, San Francisco, Calif.

MARTIN—Died as the result of a bomber training plane crash near Merton, Tex., 5 Dec. 1942, S. Sgt. Robert E. Martin, San Angelo, Tex.

MAZZARINO—Died as the result of a medium bomber crash into the bay at Tampa, Fla., 8 Dec. 1942, S. Sgt. John Mazzarino, New York City.

MONK—Died at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., 28 Nov. 1942, Mr. Thomas Anderson Monk, sr., father of Mrs. John D. Billingsley, wife of Lt. Col. Billingsley, Commandant Ordnance School.

MURPHY—Died as the result of a medium bomber crash into the Gulf of Mexico near Venice, Fla., 4 Dec. 1942, 2nd Lt. Daniel J. Murphy, Montreal.

MURPHY—Died in Summit, N. J., 5 Dec. 1942, Mr. Robert J. Murphy, sr., father of Lt. Robert J. Murphy, jr., AAF, and Ens. Paul Murphy of Norfolk, Va.

PARSONS—Died as the result of a medium bomber crash into the bay at Tampa, Fla., 8 Dec. 1942, 2nd Lt. Clarence O. Parsons, Elkhart, Tex.

PENN—Died as the result of a bombardier training plane crash near Merton, Tex., 5 Dec. 1942, Aviation Cadet Bennett F. Penn, Snethport, Pa.

PERKINS—Died as the result of a bombardier training plane crash near Merton, Tex., 5 Dec. 1942, Aviation Cadet Joseph L. Perkins, jr., West Warwick, R. I.

REICHLER—Died as the result of a medium bomber crash into the Gulf of Mexico near Venice, Fla., 4 Dec. 1942, S. Sgt. Henry Reichler, Newark, N. J.

REYNOLDS—Died as the result of an Army bomber crash near Sioux City, Iowa, 30 Nov. 1942, Mrs. Georgetta

(Continued on Next Page)

★ ARMY UNIFORM DIRECTORY ★

The War Department has officially designated the following as authorized dealers in uniforms for Army officers, warrant officers, and members of the Army Specialists Corps. They stock the Regulation two-piece uniform (coat and matching trousers); drab wool trousers (light shade); dark wool trousers (available after December 1, 1942); long wool overcoat; short wool overcoat; wool service cap; and wool garrison cap. Each garment carries the "Regulation Army Officers' Uniform Label."

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December 12, 1942

Births, Marriages, Deaths

(Continued from Preceding Page)

REYNOLDS—Died as the result of a bomber crash in a Southeastern Idaho mountain canyon, near Soda Springs, Idaho, 2 Dec. 1942, 2nd Lt. Thomas J. Waymond, Garden City, Mo.

WHITTED—Died at Richmond, Va., 1 Dec. 1942, Mrs. Blanche Lowe Whitted, wife of Comdr. W. S. Whitted, USN-Ret., and daughter of the late William A. and Caroline Saunders Lowe, Key West, Fla.

WILLIAMS—Died as the result of a medium bomber crash into the bay at Tampa, Fla., 8 Dec. 1942, 2nd Lt. John E. Williams, Los Angeles, Calif.

WILSON—Drowned while attempting to rescue a marooned lighthouse keeper a short distance offshore in Oswego Harbor, N. Y., 4 Dec. 1942, Lt. (jg) Alston J. Wilson, USCG.

Chief of Staff Speaks

General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, in a speech before the National Association of Manufacturers in New York on 4 Dec., said: "We know what we are doing," and "We must have your confidence since we cannot spread our cards on the table without hazarding a massacre and possible loss of the war."

He defended the absolute need of a large army because this country's enemies have them.

General Marshall said news from the fighting fronts is encouraging, but went on:

"I am disturbed by the rapidity of the change from speculative pessimism to undue optimism regarding the course of the war. Nothing could be more dangerous to the success of our arms than the development of a national attitude that the victory is about to be won."

General Marshall said: "The machines which you have built are now being tested in battle around the world—planes, tanks, guns, vehicles, ships, and a world of electrical and similar devices. They are meeting the test. Our munitions are as good as the best of the enemy's, usually better. This was to be expected. Our problems, however, was to get them in quantity, in time, to the various theatres. That has been our desperate struggle of the past year while your equally desperate struggle has been to produce at a more rapid rate than was previously believed possible."

"I am familiar with some of your difficulties—shortages in raw materials, loss of skilled manpower, changes or conversions in design. You have been asked to change overnight from established practices for manufacturing equipment designed to increase the efficiency and comfort of your fellow man, to weapons purposely designed to destroy him. You have had to scrap or store your stocks of machine tools or other equipment and completely reorient your entire program. The speed with which you have made these changes is a convincing demonstration of the flexibility of the American system."

"The news from the various fronts in the past few weeks has been encouraging but I am disturbed by the rapidity of the change from a speculative pessimism to undue optimism regarding the course of the war. Nothing could be more dangerous to the success of our arms than the development of a national attitude that the victory is about to be won. We are faced with a long ordeal and it is imperative that we devote every resource we possess to the relentless crusade which has just been started. The situation requires confidence and determination far beyond that ever before demanded of the American people."

"Carefully though we may prepare our plans, warfare involves many imponderables and the world-wide character of the present struggle is literally filled with uncertainties. Allow me to cite an example: to all intents and purposes, the initial phase of the North African operation developed with clock-like precision. One of our greatest concerns had been the problem of landing men, tanks and guns from small boats on the west coast of Morocco. At this period of the year the winds over the Atlantic drive huge swells onto the exposed beaches of Northwest Africa. Normally only on seven days out of thirty are landings possible. Yet we were faced with the fact that great convoys cannot loiter; they must not turn back; their fuel is soon expended."

"On the night of the actual landing, the date of which had to be set months before, weather reports indicated that two storms were approaching the coast, creating a surf that would make landings utterly impracticable. But the hand of the Lord was over us. The storms appeared to neutralize each other. And old Frenchman in Casablanca reported that the sea was calmer on that particular night than he had seen it in 68 years."

"Every manufacturer present tonight has been involved in planning. It is indispensable to your business, as it is to ours. But that word 'planning' suggests a public reaction which gives me considerable concern. That is, a feeling in some quarters that we are building too large an Army—that we could not

transport it to active theatres even if we had it—in short, the belief that we do not know what we are doing or where we are going. I realize that in a few quarters this reaction may be stimulated by an ulterior motive, a willingness to wave the flag but a reluctance to accept the hardships when the shoe pinches."

"Plans proposed by the War Department represents months, sometimes a year or more, of intensified study and research. They are based on a mass of factual statistics unavailable to the civilian. The Army has only one concern—one purpose—the destruction of German and Japanese military power. The assumption that we have not even calculated our ways and means necessarily implies a serious doubt as to our competence to direct military operations. In fact, it challenges the integrity of the War Department General Staff, a staff which labors day and night and whose accomplishments will always go unsung. Its problem has been colossal, to raise and train a vast Army in record time, and at the same time to direct its progressive employment on every continent of this earth. Bases and lines of communication have been established on a scale undreamed of in the previous history of the world."

"Officers of the War Department General Staff are always en route between Washington and the various theatres. In a single morning a few days ago, I interviewed two General Staff officers just in from Kokoda Pass and Milne Bay in New Guinea and from Guadalcanal; another from Chungking, China, and New Delhi in India; and still another from Moscow, Baku, and way points, London, Iceland, Greenland, Labrador and Alaska are frequently visited by officers of the War Department."

"A democracy demands effective military leadership, which is a good guarantee for efficiency. The trouble arises, not from the condemnation of leaders, but from the effort to dictate or influence the strategic employment of our forces without knowledge of the logistical requirements, or of the various military situations and the world of international relationships involved. So much of this appears in the papers and magazines, regarding matters of which I am in possession of the facts—I am not talking about judgments—that at times it is very discouraging."

"What do you suppose would have been the reaction of the American public had our convoys for North Africa been subjected to a mass air and naval attack, the bulk of the transports sunk, thousands of soldiers drowned and the entire expedition forced to turn back—mutilated and defeated? Exactly such major disasters struck the Japanese on at least three occasions, in the Coral Sea, at Midway, and again in the Solomons. They suffered heavily in Macassar Straits and their smaller landings have been beaten off time after time with heavy losses in both the Solomons and in New Guinea. Possibly the Japanese people have been kept somewhat in the dark regarding these losses, but their determined persistence in offensive action regardless of losses makes them an extremely dangerous enemy."

"I mention these facts to remind you of the hazards of war, also of the necessity for secrecy—if the lives of our young men are not to be wasted at sea or on some foreign beach. We must have your confidence, since we cannot spread our cards on the table without hazarding a massacre and the possible loss of the war. We are just starting to lead troops in a desperately hard game. Let's not start trumping our own tricks."

"Finally I wish to emphasize one point. It is a comparatively simple thing to cut a program, to check the development of the Army, if the happy day comes when that is found permissible, but I assure you that it is utterly impossible to improvise military organizations, and it requires more than a year to build them. Therefore, it is our opinion that no more tragic mistake could be made than to ignore the great mass of enemy divisions and expect us to win this war on a shoestring or by some specialized process. If there is a demand at some later date for us to correct such an error of public judgment when the necessity for these troops finally becomes apparent to the layman, it would be demanding the impossible. The most disheartening influence we can impose upon our enemies is the vision of a rapidly growing storm of legions of virile young Americans organizing to destroy their military power. "In the summer of 1941 when I was struggling for the support of the proposal to extend the service of the men then about to leave the ranks of the Army, Hitler in Berlin charged me with making fantastic misrepresentations regarding the dangers of the situation to this country. I beg of you gentlemen not to allow his hidden emissaries to repeat the process of confusing the American public and interfering with our plans. We know what we are doing. And God willing we are going to do it."

Coast Survey Promotions

A temporary promotion act for the officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey was approved by the President this week.

The bill, H. R. 7556, permits the Army and Navy to promote Coast Survey officers on duty with those services, and permits the Secretary of Commerce to promote officers who fill the billets of those transferred to the Army or Navy.

Status of Promotion

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since 3 December 1942.

Last promotion to the grade of Colonel—William R. Orton, Inf., No. 206. Vacancies—Seven. Senior Lt. Colonel—Rufus S. Bratton, Inf., No. 207.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Colonel—Howard J. Edmonds, PS., No. 319.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Harold V. Roberts, Inf., No. 209.

Last promotion to the grade of Captain—Harold R. Everman, Inf., No. 230.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—John E. Hart, CAC, No. 869.

Non-Promotion List

Capt. Thomas J. Hartford, MC (temp. Lt. Col., AUS), promoted to Maj., MC.

Ch. (1st Lt.) Bernard Henry, USA (temp. Capt., AUS), promoted to Capt., USA.

Ch. (1st Lt.) Samuel E. Donald, USA (temp. Capt., AUS), promoted to Capt., USA.

Ch. (1st Lt.) William C. Shure, USA (temp. Maj., AUS), promoted to Capt., USA.

Ch. (1st Lt.) James J. McGowan, USA (temp. Capt., AUS), promoted to Capt., USA.

Ch. (1st Lt.) John J. McDonnell, USA (temp. Capt., AUS), promoted to Capt., USA.

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FINANCE

Financial Digest

More and more it is becoming apparent that the relations of the President and Congress as a result of the recent elections, will not promote the harmony of effort which is essential to the winning of the war. The House Ways and Means Committee has rejected the recent proposal to expand executive power so as to enable the President to suspend laws relating to tariffs, immigration and information, and the legislation will go over for consideration by the new Congress. The Appropriation Committee of the House is combing the estimates presented to it, and is eliminating items not essential to the prosecution of the war, and, at the same time, discussing demands for provisions which will call for the elimination of unpopular administrative officers. The President also is facing a strong movement for single direction of the war, the institution, in fact, of what would be a War Cabinet. To anticipate Congress, the President has directed the dissolution of the WPA, which has been administered by Brig. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, and pressure is being brought to bear upon him to terminate the NYA. The President explained to the Press this week that the large number of civilian employees on the Federal pay roll are devoted to the war effort, but his figures are disputed by Senator Byrd, of Virginia, who is clamoring for reductions. In the Senate, filibuster has followed filibuster, the latest being conducted by the Senators from the Silver States, who are opposing any change in the policy of the Government in respect of the white metal, which was inaugurated in 1933.

To obtain revenue for the Government and to halt inflation, Secretary Morgenthau has drafted another tax bill, which will be presented to Congress early in the New Year, by which time the financial operation involving \$9 billions will have ended. The Secretary takes the position that consumers must be induced to refrain from spending some \$40 billions in 1943, and this inducement should take the form in his opinion of higher social security contributions, higher taxation, compulsory savings and a pay-as-you-go plan. The General Counsel of the Treasury, Randolph E. Paul, is less drastic than the Secretary. He estimates that \$70 billions in consumers goods will be available next year as against \$85 billions they will have to spend. Therefore, he holds it will be necessary to absorb \$15 billions by savings, or by taxes. If we are to avoid further increases in the cost of living and inflation. One of his solutions is further rationing and he also is proposing a progressive tax on consumer spending.

American Red Cross

The following are officers of the Red Cross Auxiliary at the Basic Training Center No. 5, Technical Training Command, Kearns, Utah:

Mrs. Converse R. Lewis, Chairman; Col. Converse R. Lewis, Commanding Officer. Mrs. Ernest Groh, Vice-Chairman; Lt. Col. Ernest Groh, Asst. Executive Officer of S-3. Mrs. Joseph E. Kennedy, Sec. Treas.; Maj. Joseph E. Kennedy, Post Finance Officer, Commanding Officer, Detachment Finance Dept.

Mrs. R. J. Sullivan, Sewing and Knitting; Lt. R. J. Sullivan, Asst. Post Adjutant. Mrs. Wm. G. McCreight, First Aid; Lt. Wm. G. McCreight, Medical Department.

Mrs. Leonard Voss, Home Nursing Service Corps; Lt. Leonard Voss, Asst. Post Adjutant. Mrs. Charles Herald, Nutrition Corps; Capt. Charles Herald, Asst. S-3 Officer.

Mrs. Samuel Hutchings, Canteen Corps; Lt. Samuel Hutchings, Asst. S-4.

Mrs. Frank Senn, Motor Corps; Capt. Frank Senn, Asst. Post Q. M.

Mrs. Lee Wittenburg, Staff Assistance Corps; Lt. Lee Wittenburg, Asst. Mess Officer.

Mrs. Kenneth Blair, Chairman for Volunteer Special Services; Maj. Kenneth Blair, Asst. Executive Officer S-2.

Their Christmas project will be to wrap an individual gift for every patient in the hospital. This service is, of course, in addition to their regular training classes in nurses, aid, canteen, nutrition, etc.

Gen. Arnold Reviews Air Year

(Continued from Page 415)

action. The precision with which the paratroops were delivered at an exact spot on a battlefield many hundreds of miles away at the exact time necessary for success is a credit to one of our newest Air Force organizations, the Troop Carrier Command and to the Parachute battalions. You will hear more and more of these organizations as we get deeper into this war.

"We expected and received similar precision of operation from other Air Forces units, from the greenest mechanic to the tall gunner of our last bomber and from the pilot of the smallest fighter to the navigator and bombardier of the largest bomber.

"The scope and thoroughness of Air Forces training is indicated by the fact that we had to set up airdromes in a strange and distant land and to set up servicing and repair depots for altering equipment to meet extreme conditions of weather and terrain in a highly specialized theater.

"Ever since August last we have had our P-38's in England. We have anxiously awaited reports of their effectiveness but for one reason or another the German fighters would not close for a fight although we gave them many opportunities. In this theater they have not been able to ignore our challenge and the P-38 now has its chance to prove its worth in combat. On 22-23 November, P-38's Lockheed Lightning two-engine fighters, operating over the Gabes-Sfax area of Tunisia, destroyed 12 Italian troop carrier planes and three others, in the air and on the ground. They also destroyed 11 tanks and some enemy motor vehicles. On the 25th P-38's flew reconnaissance missions over Gabes and strafing and bombing missions along the coast roads of Southern Tunisia, destroying tanks, armored trucks, motorcycles and other equipment.

"By the end of the month, P-38's were winning victories over Germany's fastest high-altitude fighters, Focke-Wulf 190s, and Messerschmitt 109s, diverted into this battle by the Germans to meet the Allied assault. Today the 38s are fighting and fighting hard with the German 109 and 190s and our results show the score to be about even. That is all we can ask for or expect in a campaign such as this when aerial supremacy of the Mediterranean and possibly all Europe is the stake.

"20 November, 44 C-47 transports took off from Maison Blanche carrying British paratroopers to be dropped at an airdrome 35 miles southwest of Tunis. The flight was completed, the drops successfully made and all transports returned safely.

"So far in combat, as you all know, our B-17s have had a remarkable record. Here are typical examples of missions. On 9 October, 91 of our B-17 Flying Fortresses and 27 of our B-24 Liberators took off from England to bomb warehouses, railway yards and locomotive works at Lille and an airdrome at St. Omer, France, with secondary targets at Central. Twenty-six of the B-17s and 17 B-24s conducted diversion operations or did not reach the targets because of bad weather. The others delivered their attack despite heavy flak and large flights of Nazi fighters. The bombers dropped 161 tons of high explosives and 10 tons of incendiaries on the target areas. Official reports show that the bombers destroyed 25 enemy planes, probably destroyed 38 and damaged 44. Our losses were 3 B-17s and one B-24.

"On another mission on 21 October, 15 B-17s and 24 B-24s bombed enemy submarine base facilities at Lorient, France. In bad weather, the bombers, without escort, engaged 36 Focke-Wulf 190s, during their 300-mile flight to the target, during the assault and on the way home. They dropped 30 2000-pound bombs and secured many direct hits—verified by photographs. The enemy losses were nine Focke-Wulfs destroyed, six probably destroyed and six damaged. Despite the highly adverse conditions, we lost only three B-17s, while three more were damaged.

"Similar stories are being told of our bombers around the world. One of the most recent reports before me tells of a raid by nine B-24s on an oil refinery at Bangkok, Thailand, involving a round trip of considerably more than 2000 miles—something of a record even for this war. All returned safely.

"A year ago we entered the Pacific war handicapped by lack of equipment. We realized our weakness in this respect and knew it was vitally necessary to use our equipment to the best possible advantage. That we were able to make it count is evidenced by the success of our operations near Midway and in the other war theatres where land based bombers frustrated invasion attempts. Here is some cheerful news tabulated for the first time:

"Army Air Forces bombers during the period 7 August-18 November, attacked Japanese naval forces and shipping in the South and Southwest Pacific with the following re-

sults: Sunk, one heavy cruiser, two light cruisers, one destroyer, one troop transport, one cargo transport and one gunboat, total, seven; probably sunk, one light cruiser, two destroyers, two cargo transports and one unidentified, total, seven; direct hits made on two carriers, one battleship, one battleship or heavy cruiser, five heavy cruisers, seven light cruisers, one destroyer, 11 troop transports, 19 cargo transports, 12 unidentified vessels, many of large size, and two seaplane tankers or tenders, total 61. This summary includes no credit for near-misses unless damage was clearly observed.

"This score is amplified by our continued successes between 18-30 November: Sunk, two destroyers; probably sunk, one destroyer; direct hits, four destroyers, one troop transport.

"The grand total for Army bombers in the Southwest Pacific between 7 August and 30 November is 83 Japanese vessels sunk, probably sunk or certainly hit.

"I think, in all humility, that we have given the enemy some surprises during this first year of war. We have permitted him to share the pains of our growing. But still more surprises are in store.

"The enemy, Japs and Germans alike, are in a daze because of the fighting power of our B-17s and are still trying to find an answer to it. That plane has knocked down Focke-Wulfs, Messerschmitts and Jap Zeros impartially like falling leaves.

"On the fighter side our prospects are quite bright. The 2000-horsepower high altitude P-47 is in production. There is a splendid new model of the Bell P-39 Airacobra in production—an airplane of such radically improved performance as to rank almost as a new airplane. The North American P-51 Mustang is coming along with its new engine. A few days ago, Maj. Tommy Hitchcock returned from London with a report that this Mustang will be the best fighter plane for 1943. That's personal opinion, but it comes from a man who has made a long and careful study of the problem. It's no comfort to our enemies that we have so many good fighters.

"In the attack and dive bomber field also much progress has been made. Our light bombers are as versatile and effective as any in the war. They have been given greatly increased horsepower and armament.

"We are getting excellent aircraft in all categories. We are getting them in impressive but not satisfactory quantities. I think it can be truly said that we are outproducing all our enemies. Our strength in the air is growing; theirs is decreasing. There is every indication we are now shooting down Japanese aircraft faster than they are building them. Mr. Churchill told you recently that we are combining with the British to do the same thing to the Germans; the Germans have a wasting ailment.

"The skies are brighter. We can see daylight on the horizon. We have the planes and the personnel available to counter any move the enemy may make. What is better, we are now undertaking offensive moves of our own.

"Of course there will be hard, bitter fighting ahead of us. We will hit difficulties and have many troubles, perhaps temporary setbacks. We cannot shirk any of our efforts; we must, instead, increase our labors all along the line. I am confident that we the American people will not fall down on this, our biggest job. You can be assured that the Army Air Forces will spare no effort, in battle, in training schools or anywhere else until, in the words of our Bombardier Song, 'We can see victory ahead.'

Dividends Declared by RCA

Following the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Radio Corporation of America held 4 Dec. in New York, Col. David Sarnoff, president of the Corporation, announced that the following dividends had been declared:

On the outstanding shares of First Preferred stock, 87½ cents per share, for the period from 1 Oct. 1942 to 31 Dec. 1942, payable in cash on 1 Jan. 1943, to the holders of record of such stock at the close of business 14 Dec. 1942.

On the outstanding shares of "B" Preferred stock, \$1.25 per share, for the period from 1 Oct. 1942 to 31 Dec. 1942, payable in cash on 1 Jan. 1943, to the holders of record of such stock at the close of business 14 Dec. 1942.

On the outstanding shares of Common stock, 20 cents per share, payable in cash on 27 Jan. 1943, to the holders of record of such stock at the close of business 18 Dec. 1942.

Mr. Sarnoff also announced that at the meeting of the Board, George K. Throck-

morton, chairman of the Executive Committee of the RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc., was elected a director of Radio Corporation of America.

Merchant Marine

Dedication of the world's largest merchant marine training station with a complement of 10,000 apprentice seamen will take place at 11:00 A. M. today, 12 Dec., when the U. S. Maritime Service Training Station at Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn, N. Y., is officially placed in service.

Capt. Edward Macanley, Deputy Shipping Administrator, will make the principal address. Governor Charles L. La Guardia have been asked to participate and many high officials of the Federal, State and Municipal Governments as well as representatives of shipping concerns are expected to attend.

Mr. Telfair Knight, Director of the Division of Training of the WSA will act as master of ceremonies and Capt. Thomas Blau, USNR, Commandant of the United States Maritime Service will speak.

The Sheepshead Bay station, built on the site of the former amusement park at Manhattan Beach, is virtually a self-contained city with 32 buildings including power plant, hospital, fire department, indoor swimming pools and especially designed for training men for the merchant marine.

It is estimated that the Sheepshead Bay station alone, one of seven operated by the U. S. Maritime Training Service will turn out about 30,000 seamen a year to man the Victory Fleet.

Comdr. George W. Wauchop, USNR, formerly master of the City of New York is superintendent of the Sheepshead Bay Training Station.

Industrial Hygiene Parley

A conference to consider and adopt a standardized program for promoting industrial health, hygiene and safety in the nation's shipyards building naval and merchant vessels was held jointly by the Navy Department and the Maritime Commission in Chicago, on 7 and 8 Dec.

Medical Directors, safety engineers and labor and management representatives from approximately 60 shipyards employing more than 500,000 workers were invited to participate at the two-day meeting.

Delay Lake Closing

All efforts are being made to extending the shipping season on the Great Lakes well into December. Iron ore movements on the Lakes during 1942 have exceeded 91,000,000 tons, and Director Eastman of the Office of Defense Transportation hopes to boost ore shipping about 91,500,000 tons.

Near Ship Goal

American shipyards delivered 84 vessels of 891,000 deadweight tons in November, the Maritime Commission announced this week.

Output so far this year is 625 ships of 6,890,000 deadweight tons, leaving 1,190,000 tons to be delivered in December to meet the President's directive of 8,000,000 tons of new shipping. The commission said that December schedules indicate the objective will be reached.

Delivers Mayo Lecture

Col. Harold W. Jones, MC, Librarian of the Army Medical Library, delivered the Mayo Foundation Lecture, "Medicine Goes to War Again," at Rochester, Minn., 23 Nov. 1942.

When answering advertisements please mention the Army and Navy Journal.

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The Searchlight

(Navy — Address: The Searchlight, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.)

FEW Christmas cards have recently arrived in the Searchlight office, addressed "care of" Searchlight. Again we emphasize that Searchlight cannot make the responsibility of forwarding mail. We keep a record of each inquirer permanently attached to the file cards of the Navy and Marine wives whose addresses are listed with us; naturally when mail arrives at the Searchlight office to be forwarded, we cannot be assured that it is not commercial matter or even bills, hence addresses must be requested from us in writing and with return postage attached. We believe this policy best serves the interests of the Navy and Marine officers' wives for whom Searchlight exists, and that the wives will cooperate accordingly.

Mrs. Claude Atkins, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN, USN; Mrs. LeRoy T. Barnes, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN (MC); Mrs. Wm. L. Anderson, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN, '26.

Mrs. J. Dean Blanchard, wife of Maj. USMC; Mrs. Philip M. Boltz, wife of Comdr. USN, '24; Mrs. Robert Bolton, Jr., wife of Comdr. USN, '20; Mrs. Harrison Brent, Jr., wife of Lt. Comdr. USMC; Mrs. Chas. F. Brindupke, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN, '32; Mrs. John B. Brown, wife of Lt. USN, '40.

Mrs. Turner Caldwell, wife of Lt. USN, '24; Mrs. Arthur Challacombe, wife of Lt. Col. USMC; Mrs. Clayton S. Clark, wife of Lt. USN, '34; Mrs. Carey Cole, widow of Lt. USN; Mrs. Donald A. Crandell, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN, '26; Mrs. John M. Creighn, wife of Capt. USN, '14; Mrs. Slade Cutler, wife of Lt. USN, '35.

Mrs. Donald M. Dalton, wife of Comdr. USN, '15; Mrs. Glenn B. Davis, wife of Capt. USN; Mrs. Thomas John Doyle, wife of Capt. USN, '14; Mrs. M. Harrington Drake, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN, '31; Mrs. Louis Dreyer, wife of Lt. (jg), USN; Mrs. Wm. S. Estabrook, wife of Lt. USN, '30; Mrs. J. L. Enyart, wife of Comdr. USN (MC); Mrs. A. R. Faust, wife of Lt. USN, '30; Mrs. P. K. Fischler, wife of Capt. USN, '16; Mrs. R. W. Fleming, wife of Capt. USN, '17; Mrs. Winston Folk, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN, '23.

Mrs. Oliver W. Gaines, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN, '20; Mrs. Francis Gardner, wife of Comdr. USN, '24; Mrs. Ellis H. Gelselman, wife of Comdr. USN; Mrs. O. W. Goepner, wife of Lt. USNR; Mrs. Wm. Walter Graham, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN; Mrs. Albert Handley, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN, '24; Mrs. Huber Hayer, wife of Comdr. USN, '24; Mrs. Wm. E. Hilbert, wife of Capt. USN, '19; Mrs. Geo. L. Hill, wife of Lt. USN, '34; Mrs. K. L. Hill, wife of Capt. USN, '08; Mrs. W. M. Hildebrand, wife of Capt. USN.

Mrs. Robert Jasperson, wife of Comdr. USN; Mrs. W. T. Jenkins, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN; Mrs. J. A. Jordan, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN; Mrs. J. B. Jordan, widow of Lt. USN, '25; Mrs. J. L. Kane, wife of Comdr. USN; Mrs. Frederick Kime, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN; Mrs. Bruce Leamer, wife of Comdr. USN (MC); Mrs. M. M. Lindsay, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN, '22; Mrs. G. B. Lofberg, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN, '27; Mrs. W. Jenkins Long-bell, wife of Comdr. USN, '24; Mrs. R. E. Magellan, wife of Lt. USN; Mrs. E. A. Mitchell, wife of Capt. USN; Mrs. Robert P. Nelson, widow of Capt. USN, '11; Mrs. James McCauley, Jr., wife of Lt. USN; Mrs. D. E. McKay, wife of Lt. Comdr. USNC; Mrs. P. W. Motherhill, wife Lt. Comdr., '31.

Mrs. R. R. Nelson, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN; Mrs. Edgar L. Nefflen, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN (MC); Mrs. Clyde R. Nelson, wife of Major USMC, '34; Mrs. Walfrid Nyquist, wife of Comdr. USN, '21; Mrs. A. L. Rabourn, wife of Lt. USN, '34; Mrs. Chas. H. Ramadell, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN; Mrs. George Ribble, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN (MC); Mrs. W. Lester Richards, wife of Comdr. USN, '24; Mrs. Earl Richison, wife of Capt. USN (MC); Mrs. A. G. Robinson, wife of Adm. USN; Mrs. Edward L. Robertson, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN, '30; Mrs. Louis Roedel, wife of Comdr. USN, '24.

Mrs. H. F. Sasse, wife of Comdr. USN; Mrs. Leo B. Schulten, wife of Comdr. USN, '20; Mrs. Giles Short, wife of Capt. USN; Mrs. William Short, wife of Lt. USN; Mrs. C. B. Smiley, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN, '32; Mrs. Bruce Summers, wife of Comdr. USN (MC); Mrs. A. H. Taylor, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN, '27; Mrs. Robert A. Theobald, wife of R. Adm. USN; Mrs. Harry L. Thompson, wife of Lt. USN; Mrs. J. R. VanNagell, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN, '25; Mrs. J. Hugh Van Freeman, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN (MC); Mrs. Paul L. F. Weaver, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN; Mrs. Jack Wheat, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN (MC); Mrs. John Bankhead Williams, wife of Comdr. USN.

Mrs. Chas. Bailey, wife of Comdr. USN; Mrs. Raymond Berthrong, wife of Ens. USN; Mrs. Carol T. Bonney, wife of Comdr. USN, '20; Mrs. Henry F. Bruns, wife of Capt.

USN; Mrs. John Buchanan, wife of Comdr. USN-Ret.; Mrs. Wm. Davis, wife of Comdr. USN; Mrs. Louis Dreiller, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN; Mrs. Norman Gillette, wife of Capt. USN; Mrs. John Herlihy, wife of Comdr. USN (MC); Mrs. Norman Ives, wife of Comdr. USN; Mrs. John Lyons, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN; Mrs. Frank P. Mitchell, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN; Mrs. Earle K. Olsen, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN, '26; Mrs. Ben F. Rush, wife of Comdr. USNR; Mrs. Chas. S. Thomas, wife of Ens. USN; Mrs. Horace D. Warder, wife of Lt. USN (MC); Mrs. Damon Cummings, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN, '31; Mrs. Lawrence H. Martin, wife of Lt. Comdr. USN, '26.

The Locators

(Army—Address: The Locators, P. O. Box 537, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.)

ATTENTION Army Wives in the area of New York: The organization of Relief for Americans in Philippines, 101 Fifth Ave., New York City, is greatly in need of your assistance. One of its primary objectives is to assist in the effort to obtain repatriation of American civilians interned in the Philippines. However, no organization is able to function well without enough individuals to vitalize it. Volunteers are needed every day.

This organization keeps a file of American internees in the Philippines, and since they are cooperating with the Locators, any service performed for their cause would also be of great assistance to us. Anyone who would like to give these generous workers a boost, call Grammercy 7-7832, and tell how many hours a week you can spare.

The Locators are calling for the following addresses:

Mrs. I. C. (Emily) Avery, wife of Col. I. C. Avery, Inf.; Mrs. Leslie (Estelle) Babcock, wife of Lt. Col. Leslie Babcock, FA; Mrs. Chandler (Kay) Baldwin; Mrs. Horace Lincoln (Betty) Beall, wife of Horace Beall, Major Inf.; Mrs. K. L. (Alice) Berry, wife of Col. K. L. Berry, Inf.; Mrs. R. N. Blacett, wife of Capt. R. N. Blacett; Mrs. Francis Brink, wife of Col. Francis Brink; Mrs. Arthur (Adele) Brody, wife of Lt. Brody; Mrs. Edwin M. (Alice or Tony) Burguson, wife of Edward Burguson, MP; Mrs. E. F. Carr, Jr., wife of Col. E. F. Carr; Mrs. R. B. (Dorothy) Corcoran, wife of Brig. Gen.; Mrs. Mark Wayne Clark, wife of Lt. General Clark; Mrs. Clifford Cordes, wife of Maj. CAC.

Mrs. Howard Cloud, wife of Lt. Col. Howard Cloud; Mrs. W. H. (Ida) Crom, wife of Col. A. C. Crom; Mrs. Noel (Helen) Cox; Mrs. Ralph H. (Maurine) Davey, wife of Capt. Davey, QM; Mrs. Harvey (Marjorie) Deabold, wife of Major Harvey Deabold; Mrs. Donald (Ruth) Donaldson, wife of Major Donaldson, Inf.; Mrs. Robert H. (Jane) Douglass, wife of Major Douglass; Mrs. John (Maureen) Doushy, wife of Lt. Col. Doushy, Fin.; Mrs. George H. Duff, widow of Lt. Col. Duff; Mrs. Alfred K. Du Moulin, wife of Major Alfred Du Moulin; Mrs. G. L. (Eather), Edris, wife of G. L. Edris, AAF; Mrs. Mitchell (Elma) England, wife of Col. England, CAC; Mrs. Seneca W. (Dodo) Foote, wife of Maj. Foote, CAC.

Mrs. Charles Harvey Ferrelle, wife of Lt. Ferrelle, US, AAF; Mrs. Hamer Ford; Mrs. William Farthing; Mrs. Eugene N. (Helen) Frakes, wife of Lt. Col. Frakes, Inf.; Mrs. Roger W. (Irma) Goldsmith, wife of Col. Goldsmith, FA; Mrs. Damon Couse, wife of Capt. Couse; Mrs. William (Margaret) Gray, wife of Col. Gray, Inf.; Mrs. James Wilson Green, Jr. (Merritt), wife of Lt. Col. Green, Signal Corps; Mrs. R. L. Gullickson, wife of Maj. Gullickson, DC; Mrs. Allen A. (Lola) Goodwyn, wife of Lt. Col. Goodwyn; Mrs. Georgina Hammond, wife of Col. Hammond, RF, SC.

Mrs. Otto Harwood, wife of Col. Harwood, QMC; Mrs. Frank A. (Celeste) Heming, wife of Col. Heming; Mrs. F. B. (Bert) Harrison, wife of Major F. B. Harrison, Field Ar.; Mrs. Reese M. (Mac) Howell, wife of Col. Howell, FA; Mrs. N. H. (Dot) Lankenau, wife of Maj. Lankenau, Inf.; Mrs. Thomas B. Larkin, wife of General Larkin; Mrs. Willard (Fern) Lazarus, wife of Major Lazarus, AC; Mrs. Elizabeth Leer, wife of Captain Jim Bill Leer, Inf.; Mrs. Louise Lewis, wife of Lt. Col. H. duBois Lewis, CAC; Mrs. Donald H. Lyons, wife of Major Lyons, AC; Mrs. Robert (Irene) McBride, wife of Col. McBride, CA; Mrs. Dallas McMurdo, wife of Col. McMurdo, MC.

Mrs. MacGarraugh, wife of Lt. Col. MacGarraugh, CA; Mrs. Fredrika MacPherson, wife of Col. MacPherson, CAC; Mrs. Chas. H. Mason, wife of Lt. Col. Mason; Mrs. Manley P. Meador, wife of Col. Meador, Cav.; Mrs. Betty Mechling, wife of Col. E. P. Mechling, Ord.; Mrs. Wm. H. (Bunnie) Mekkelsen, wife of Major Mekkelsen, Inf.; Mrs. James Milland, wife of Lieutenant Milland, USAAF; Mrs. P. R. M. (Helen Lee) Miller, wife of Maj. Lt. Col. Paul Miller, QFC; Mrs. Hans Minuth, wife of Colonel Minuth, Cav.; Mrs.

W. M. Modisette, wife of Colonel Modisette; Mrs. Gustin M. Nelson, wife of Colonel Nelson, Inf.; Mrs. Meredith (Yum) Noble, wife of Colonel Noble.

Mrs. David Bearse Nye, wife of Major Nye; Mrs. William Osborne, wife of Captain Osborne; Mrs. Eugene (Ruth) Patterson, wife of Major Patterson, SC; Mrs. Samuel (Jean) Patton, wife of Captain Patton; Mrs. Gilbert (Louise) Payne, wife of Captain Payne, FA; Mrs. C. S. (Ruth) Powell, wife of Lt. Col. Powell, Cav.; Mrs. R. B. Ransom, wife of Colonel Ransom; Mrs. David L. (Louise) Ruffner, wife of Colonel Ruffner; Mrs. Harry B. (Betty) Sherman, wife of Colonel Sherman; Mrs. Arthur L. (Judy) Shreve; Mrs. Wm. Hood Simpson, wife of Maj. Gen. Hood Simpson; Mrs. J. M. (Maise) Smyly, wife of Lt. Col. Smyly, Inf.

Mrs. Lenard (Betty) Sparks, wife of Col. L. Sparks, FA; Mrs. Ted Starr, wife of Major Ted Starr, Inf.; Mrs. Katherine Steel, wife of Col. Charles Steel, Inf.; Mrs. J. (Bootsie) Swing, wife of General Swing; Mrs. Horace Fennell Skyes, Jr., wife of Lt. Col. Skyes, CE; Mrs. John R. (Alice) Thomas, wife of Captain Thomas; Mrs. J. E. (Lumie) Uhrig, wife of Col. J. E. Uhrig, Inf.; Mrs. Edwin (Kay) VanDeusen, wife of Colonel VanDeusen, FA; Mrs. Eugene (Mary) Walters, wife of Major Walters, CAC; Mrs. Douglas Weart, wife of Colonel Weart, CE; Mrs. Charles (Alice) Williams, wife of Major Williams, FA; Mrs. J. J. (Jane) Yeats, wife of Colonel Joseph Yeats.

"Song of the Waves" On Air

"The Song of the WAVES," the unofficial song of the Women's Reserve, was heard over the air for the first time 9 Dec. with the Navy Band playing the music and a group of 50 WAVES stationed in Washington singing the words. The song was written by Midshipmen Ruth Simon and Jane Leeds, when they were stationed at the United States Naval Reserve Midshipmen's School, Northampton, Mass.

At the time of the graduation of the first class of officers, early in November, it was sung by all 900 students for Rear Adm. Randall Jacobs, Chief of Naval Personnel, and Lt. Comdr. Mildred H. McAfee, head of the Women's Reserve.

The words follow:

North and South and East and West,
We're marching as one,
We are here to serve our country
Till the war is done,
Heads uplifted proudly
For the Navy Blue and Gold,
We cannot do the fighting
But tradition we uphold.
As we swing along with our purpose strong
Bearing our ensign high,
To oppressors now our challenge
We have hurled,
We will free our Navy's men
Who will free the world.

5 Schools for AAF Men

The Adjutant General is expanding facilities of the Army Administration Schools to give training in basic administration to approximately 4,000 enlisted men of the AAF, says the War Department. Five new branches of the Enlisted School are planned to make use of some of the facilities of the following universities and colleges:

South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Brookings, S. D.; Louisiana State University (University Station) Baton Rouge, La.; Arkansas State College (State College) Jonesboro, Ark.; Sam Houston State Teachers' College, Huntsville, Tex.; Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

Students, to be selected from the enlisted AAF personnel must have high school education or the equivalent, and experience as stenographers, typists, or clerks. The training will be of eight weeks' duration.

Similar courses are now being conducted by the Army Administration Schools, using facilities of the University of Mississippi at Oxford, and Mississippi Southern College at Hattiesburg.

Given Legion of Merit

Seven naval officers who distinguished themselves in convoy operations have been awarded the Legion of Merit by the President.

This award was created in July, 1942, by Act of Congress, and may be presented to members of the armed forces of the United States, of the Government of the Philippines and of friendly foreign nations who, since 8 September 1939, "shall have distinguished themselves by exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services."

Previous to these presentations, it has

been awarded only one person, Miss Ann A. Bernatitus, a Navy nurse who escaped from the Philippines.

The new recipients are:

Capt. Marion Y. Cohen, Capt. John B. Heffernan, Capt. George W. Johnson, Capt. Ralph W. Hungerford, Capt. Edmund T. Wooldridge, Capt. Paul Heineman, and Comdr. Albert C. Murdaugh.

Commissions of Civilians

The War Department reported to Congress this week that between 1 Oct. and 30 Nov. a total of 13,627 persons without prior commissioned military service were commissioned in the Army of the United States.

However, Secretary Stimson made it clear that 8,988 of this number, or 65.96 per cent, were commissioned in the Medical Department.

Commissions were issued in the following grades during the two-month period:

Colonels	2
Lt. Colonels	32
Majors	239
Captains	1,895
1st Lts.	4,540
2nd Lts.	6,918

The War Department stated that the 13,627 officers were commissioned in the following branches:

Army Air Forces	944
Army Ground Forces	8
Chaplains	508
Med. Dept.	8,988
S. O. S.	3,152
Others	27

From 31 July to 30 Sept., the period covered by previous reports, there was a total of 24,249 commissions issued to persons without prior commissioned service.

Two Officers Commended

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox has commended two officers for designing new items of Navy equipment.

They are: Comdr. Leon D. Carson, MC, USN, on duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and Lt. Comdr. Donald L. Hibbard, USNR, on duty in the Bureau of Aeronautics.

The letter to Commander Carson states:

"The Department has been informed that you largely contributed to the development of the Polaroid Adaptor (Carson Type), single aperture goggle, now extensively in use for improving night vision and for other use by the armed forces. It appears that the basic design for this goggle is your original development, and that your contribution of this design to the government has resulted in a large saving to the government. For your ingenuity and selflessness in this development, I wish to express my appreciation."

The letter of commendation sent to Lieutenant Commander Hibbard declares:

"The Department has been informed that you have invented an improved device for use in gunnery training. Through your design and development work, the Navy has now issued a practical device for training men how to aim correctly in air and in air combat. This device has proven itself to be of real value in the furtherance of the war effort. For your ingenuity, skill and resourcefulness, you are hereby commended."

Army-Navy Responsibility

President Roosevelt said yesterday the Army and Navy have final responsibility for determining what is absolutely essential in the American war production program.

The problem of giving first one phase of the production program and then another the go ahead on the use of strategic material must necessarily be left to the experts, he continued, adding that he certainly could not be classed as such an expert.

Aviation Cadets

A new regulation, AR 615-100, has been issued on the subject, "Enlisted Men, aviation cadets." The new pamphlet incorporates in ten pages the data formerly spread through a number of War Department circulars.

Million Men Abroad

President Roosevelt, disclosing that American forces overseas will number more than 1,000,000 by the end of December, told Congress yesterday that the "Axis powers have, temporarily at least, lost the initiative."



Unretouched pictures
photographed directly
from RCA television
receiver screens.

FROM TELEVISION'S ALBUM OF PROGRESS

Felix the Cat had a bewildered look on his face in 1929 when he swung around for hours on a phonograph turntable in front of television's early scanning disks. Felix's image was slashed into 60 horizontal lines—60 streaks of light and shade. Engineers of RCA watched the antics of Felix as he was tossed through space to receiving screens. They realized that all streaks and flicker must be removed.

Scientists of RCA Laboratories abandoned mechanical scanners and developed an all-electronic system of television, featuring the Iconoscope and Kinescope, electronic "eyes" of the radio camera and the receiving set. Motors and high-speed disks were eliminated both at transmitter and receiver. Electronic television became as quiet and fool-proof in operation as a home radio set.

By 1936, the number of lines per picture had been increased to 343, with marked improvement in quality. But the research men still were not satisfied. They

continued to experiment, and to develop new equipment, for finer pictures of 441 lines. Before Pearl Harbor, 525-line television pictures were on the air from the NBC station atop the Empire State Building.

The streaks had vanished. Television at last had the texture of rotogravure. Now, faces and scenes are photographed directly from television screens without betraying the presence of scanning lines.

Brought to life by electronic tubes, and given wing by radio, television emerged from RCA Laboratories to reveal its practical usefulness. Today, knowledge gained from years of television research is contributing vitally to the war effort.

Recognizing the importance of television as a post-war industry and useful public service, RCA is continually pioneering in the science of radio sight. Television's album of progress has only begun.



RCA LABORATORIES

A Service of Radio Corporation of America, RCA Building, New York

PIONEER IN RADIO, ELECTRONICS, TELEVISION

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